THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER.

WE UNDERSTAND that in reply to a communication from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Government of India has recently explained clearly the reasons which necessitated the imposition of an additional duty of Rs 50 per chest on Malwa opium. In the first place, in order to enable the Indian drug to compete successfully with the indigenous produce of China, it has been found necessary to throw into the market a considerably increased quantity of Bengal opium—the sale for the present being fixed at 54,000 chests per annum. In the next place, it was found that Malwa opium entered the markets of Eastern Asia bearing 40 per cent less British Indian taxation, than Bengal opium: the gain to the revenue of British India from Patna opium (allowing for the difference of consistence between the two drugs), as compared with the gain from Malwa opium before the recent increase of duty, was as Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 600. Now it had been apparent that owing to this unequal distribution of taxation, Bengal opium had already been driven out of some markets in China, to the great injury of the British Indian opium revenue; and the increase in the quantity of Bengal Opium henceforward to be placed upon the market, made this consideration a more serious one. It is true that the difference of Indian fiscal burdens in favour of Malwa opium will be somewhat reduced, if the selling price of Bengal opium falls in consequence of the increase in the quantity offered for sale, still the interests of the revenue obviously require a further equalization of the terms on which the two varieties compete with one another in the China market.

WITH REFERENCE to the large quantity of silver and silver ornaments offered for coinage at the Bombay Mint, it may be interesting to the public to know that at the Calcutta Mint the amount of country silver offered for coinage was quite insignificant during the last year and a half, only two parcels, aggregating rather less than 3,000 tolas, were so offered. Even in ordinary times, the quantity received at the Bombay Mint is considerably in excess of that offered in Calcutta—probably owing to the proximity of many Native States. No comparison with regard to silver ornaments is possible, because these are not taken at the Calcutta Mint, as it has been feared that otherwise the Mint might possibly be made use of to defeat the ends of justice.

FISHING WITH dynamite lately formed the subject of a talk in the House of Lords. The Fishery Commissioners reported that the destruction, which dynamite caused was so great and the operation of the shock so quick that nothing, they were of opinion, except imprisonment, would be likely to prevent the offence, and therefore they suggested that the offence should be made a misdemeanour, punishable with fine and imprisonment, with or without hard labour. A Bill will be introduced on the subject next Session.

IN THE House of Lords, Earl Redesdale presented a petition from the inhabitants of an ecclesiastical district in Southwark complaining of the Popish teaching of the incumbent, which elicited an explanation from the Bishop of London in vindication of his appointment in question. In concluding the Bishop said:

"In these [illegible] that of people driving one another i[illegible] and he regretted to say that muc[illegible]was wrought in the Church by part[illegible] it was the duty of every Christian [illegible]wspapers aside and never to look at [illegible]any thing which did more harm or [illegible]ch. Another regretable thing was [illegible]eat party societies—the English C[illegible] Association—which were goading [illegible], and driving their own supporter[illegible]remes. They tended to rend the C[illegible] the country without a Church at[illegible] Churchman would determine to have[illegible] societies and discourage people fr[illegible]l be some hope for the peace of the [illegible]uld beg their lordships to remembe[illegible] of fact brought about disruption, w[illegible]ablish-ment, there would in a very [illegible] this country between Romanism, [illegible] and Rationalism, which for his [illegible]ore. (Cheers.)

AT THE MEETING of the Church of Ireland Sustentation Fund, held at Lambeth Palace on June 15th (*Record*, June 20), the Committee stated that,—

"What efforts have been made in Ireland, and what success has attended these efforts may be gathered from the fact that since the Disestablishment of the Church in 1869, no less than £1,610,703 8s. 6d has been contributed to the Sustentation Fund. Of this sum £212,095 7s. 7d. has been contributed during the past year. When it is considered that the Churchmen of Ireland, all told, number less than 700,000; that they have no great wealthy middle-class amongst them; and that a large portion, and by far the wealthiest portion of their number, are absentee proprietors (many of whom do not contribute one shilling to the fund), it will, we think be admitted that they have not been, on the whole, niggardly in their gifts towards the maintenance of their Church and their religion."

An example for Protestant England and her Protestant Dependencies.

LORD CHIEF BARON KELLY held the Merioneth-shire Assizes on the 7th instant and received a pair of white kid gloves, there being no cases for trial. The Lord Chief Baron said, "it was the first time, during a long judicial career, that he had received such a compliment."

THE DISESTABLISHMENT movement is extending to Scotland. A Bill has been introduced into the House of Commons, entitled a Bill "to alter and amend the laws relating to the appointment of ministers in Scotland." It proposes that in future, on the occasion of any vacancy, a minister shall not be appointed to a parish where there are less than fifty communicants; and that the property and income heretofore devoted to ecclesiastical purposes shall in future be transferred to the school board, for the promotion of the higher branches of knowledge, and increasing the efficiency of schools. This we believe is the thin end of the wedge.

TUESDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER.

AN INSTANCE of Church nepotism. Viscount Canterbury, who was one of the last of the old order of Diocesan Registrars, is dead. He was appointed, on the 21st June, 1828, when he was only *eleven* years of age, by his father, then Archbishop of Canterbury, to the offices of "Registrar and Writer of the Acts, and Keeper of the Registers and Muniments," the net emoluments of which were, not later than 1850, as much as £8,508, a-year, while the whole of the duties were discharged by a deputy.

WE HAVE received a long communication about the management of the Durbhanga Raj for which we regret we cannot make room. If there be any substantial grievances, the writer will do well to bring them to the notice of Government by a formal petition.

WE HAVE before us the prospectus of a new monthly Bengali periodical called the *Arjya Sungskaruck* to be published from the 1st of Kartick next. It will include subjects on literature, history science, commerce, agriculture and sociology.

WE NOTICE with great pleasure that Kumar Poresh Naryan of Puteah (Rajshaye) is distinguishing himself by acts of liberality. In the famine of 1874 he assisted the suffering people in his estates by opening unnachatturs or eating-houses for the poor. He supports five schools for the education of the poor and has lately established a charitable dispensary on a grand scale. He is an ex-student of the Calcutta Wards' Institution.

IT IS stated that Colonel Malleson has undertaken to complete Sir John Kaye's "History of the Sepoy War."

WHILE Colonel Beddome, the Conservator of Forests, Madras, was out inspecting the Annamallai Forests, lately, he unexpectedly came 'face to face' upon a huge tigress, within ten yards of him. The Colonel was on foot, but had his rifle with him. A well-directed ball entered the chest of the animal and disabled it, and another ball finished its career.

THE PRESENT Commander-in-Chief of Turkey, Mahemet Ali Pasha, is a German by birth. He arrived at Constantinople 30 years ago as an officer of a German merchantman. He remained in Turkey, embraced Mahomedanism, and entered the Army, in which he rapidly rose. He has been through all the Turkish wars, and is believed to have acquired a considerable amount of military knowledge. He is now about 50 years old, active, intelligent, and well acquainted with the Bulgarian hills and plains. His family still exists at Magdeburg, where he was born.

IN FRANCE the executive sometimes push their vigour beyond the law. Accordingly a committee of juris-consults have constituted themselves at Paris to examine the acts of the Government, to take note of all the illegalities which it commits in order to proceed against its authors in due time. It publishes consultations on such cases as are brought under their notice, and makes the interested parties acquainted with the proceedings they have to follow in order to get satisfaction. A certain number of these consultations have already been published, and proceedings been taken against some of the functionaries, who by their too ardent zeal have gone beyond the legal barriers.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

THE ZEMINDARS of Mymensing have at the instance of Mr. Pratt, the Joint-Magistrate, contributed upwards of ten thousand rupees for a local dispensary in that district.

THE MADRAS Government have issued an order to the effect that the necessary condiments of salt, tamarind, and chillies are to be given in addition to the grain rations prescribed at relief houses and at relief-camps to persons not receiving special treatment under medical care. Were these condiments not given before? The ration for children under 12 years of age is to be half that for adults in all cases.

IN REPUBLICAN FRANCE there seems as little of liberty of speech and action as there was in France under the despotic sway of Napolean III. There has been a far greater number of political prosecutions and persecutions by the Republican Government than by the Emperor. Every mail brings news of editors being imprisoned or fined for writing articles distasteful to the Marshal President.

DEWAN RAMJAS, the old Financial Minister of the Kapurthala State, has retired from the service of the Maharaja, after half a century of arduous and faithful service. His upright character and loyal attachment to his master were highly appreciated by the people. He has been succeeded by his son, Dewan Muthra Das, a man of great intelligence and ability.

RECENT FIGURES, says the *Pioneer*, show that the people of England drink on an average about 110 quarts per head per annum; the average in Belgium is 44, Austria 33, and France 20. So the Frenchman is much drier than the Englishman, and yet how hilarious is he!

THE PIONEER'S London Correspondent draws the following lessons from the battle of Plevna:

"The defeat taught three or four lessons: one, the immense superiority of the Martini-Henry rifle over the Berdan fusil; two, the fact that the Russians adhere to their old plan of attacking earthworks with a large masses of infantry insufficiently supported by artillery; three, that Osman Pasha's system of discipline, sorely criticised after the Servian war, as tending to strain the men too much, is triumphant; and four, that earthworks even hastily thrown up are worth more than is ordinarily allowed, for they enabled 30,000 men to successfully meet and beat 60,000 with very small losses. I do not think that the Turks really lost more than 4,000 men; the Russians had five times that number knocked out of serviceable condition."

A GOOD idea of the difficulties of transporting grain in parts of the Madras Presidency may be gathered from the fact that it now takes a cart five days to go from the foot of the Karur Ghat to Devala, a distance of only eleven miles. The mud on the road is in many places up to the axles of the cart wheel.

THE MADRAS Correspondent of the *Pioneer* makes the following sensible remarks on the reduction of age for Civil Service candidates:

"By reducing the maximum age to 19, it practically results that only *industrious boys* will pass; whereas which it stood at 21 a *boy* might have been *idle*, but if he became industrious as a young man he could pass. This is a serious matter. We all know what school-life is. We all know that the industrious boys—the premature students of 14 to 16—are precisely those who as a rule do not turn out well in after-life.

You can form *some* notion of the man by looking at the lad of 19 or 20; you can form *none* by looking at the boy of 16 or 17. There are, it need hardly be said, exceptions to all rules. There was one notable case a few years back of a boy who passed for the Civil Service with flying colours, distancing easily his older vals, and that boy has developed into a man of no less exceptional brilliancy; but as a rule no one would look for the celebrated men among the "sapping" urchins.

If nothing else can be tested at least let the *man's* industry be tested so far as possible. Do not throw away the chance of getting a good man simply because he was idle as an urchin."

THURSDAY 6TH SEPTEMBER.

THE SAHACHAR thus shews up the new system of primary education. Field-laborers, tailors, tanners and cobblers, fishermen and fish-mongers personate themselves as gurus. Our contemporary says that this sort of imposition prevails to a large extent in the district of Burdwan, where lately a Mahomedan villager applied to the Magistrate for aid, alleging that he was a village guru. His application after reference to the Sub-Deputy Inspector and Inspector was rejected. The man as a last resort had recourse to the Commissioner, who ordered an investigation. The Sub-Inspector enquired and learnt that the man had no pathsalla, that in fact he worked as a tailor. He visited the village a second time, the guru was not at home, on the third day he found the pretended guru was transplanting paddy-seedlings in the field. On the fourth day of his enquiry the guru after rummaging village after village brought some rustic lads, who knew not even the alphabet. No register is kept in the pathsallas, and there is therefore no means of knowing whether a pathsalla really exists and whether it opens every day. The weak point in the new pathshalla system is the want of proper supervision, which Mr. Eden under his recent Resolution proposes to remedy.

A NOAKHALLY correspondent thus writes to us :

"A dacoity of an atrocious nature was lately committed in the island of Sundeep in which a family of six persons were all murdered.

The effects of the late cyclone and storm-wave are still most glaringly apparent in the destitute condition of the sufferers of the humbler class who homeless and moneyless from about like beggars. There is no hope for them but State relief to set themselves up again in life.

The station of Luckhipore was hitherto included in the jurisdiction of the Sudder Moonsif of Noakhally ; it has been now transferred to the jurisdiction of the Moonsif of Begumgunge. In consequence of the great hardship and inconvenience caused by this arrangement the people are greatly dissatisfied, and the Judge of Noakhally being convinced of the justness of the complaint has recommended the restoration of the old order of things.

MR. MADHAVADAS GOTRI of Bombay has sent us a letter containing the following suggestions with reference to Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's scheme of rendering European scientific terms into the vernaculars of this country :

1. All the terms ought to be imported from the Sanskrit.
2. The works ought to be printed in the Deva Nagri character.
3. Care should be taken that the terms be not liable to be confounded with any existing ones embodying or recalling old associations or notions.
4. The etymological analysis of each term ought as far as possible to point to the meaning intended to be conveyed, or to speak in logical language, the etymological meaning ought to lead to the connotation.
5. No attempt should be made to throw out of use or to reject terms coined by previous writers with which students have become familiar except for very cogent reasons.
6. The terms ought be defined with logical fulness and accuracy in Sanskrit and Hindustani.
7. The terms should always be accompanied by their English equivalents.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of a memorial, which the Zemindars of Kotalipara in the district of Furreedpore are about to present to His Honor the Lieutenat-Governor of Bengal. Owing to internal dissensions amongst the co-sharers their property was on the verge of ruin, and in order to avert this calamity it was placed at their request under a manager appointed by Government. The manager is Mr. Owen, a Government pensioner, who is also the manager of all attached estates. The petitioners complain that the manager lends a too ready ear to the Amlah.

WE OWE an apology to Baboo Hari Churn Rai of the Mymensing Hardinge Vernacular School for delay in noticing his excellent manual on mensuration in Bengali. The book has been well got up. His definitions and explanations are easy and at the same time comprehensive. It gives copious information on the elements of mensuration within a small compass. It is well adapted for minor schools.

FRIDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER.

WE UNDERSTAND that a despatch has been received by the Government of India from the Secretary of State forwarding an order by Her Majesty in Council granting leave to appeal to the judicial Committee in the case known as the Khasi Hill case, decided against the Government by the Calcutta High Court on the 26th March.

ANOTHER DESPATCH has been received by the Government of India from the Secretary of State in reply to a despatch by the Government of India, setting forth the views of the Government as to the codification of our substantive law, and deprecating the appointment of an Indian Law Commission for the purpose of carrying out the work. The views of the Government of India have been fully explained by the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes in his speech in Council on 31st May last, and with these views the Secretary of State agrees He also agrees that the legislation contemplated should be carried out in the Legislative Department, which will be strengthened by the addition of a skilled draftsman from England.

ACCORDING to the *East* some policemen of Furreedpore have been punished for committing oppression. One has been sentenced to five years rigorous imprisonment, another to four years, and two others to two years each. They have also been fined Rs. 200, 100 and 10 and in default of payment sentenced to undergo an additional imprisonment of 6 months each.

A CIRCULAR has been issued by the Lieutenant Governor to the Divisional Commissioners, in which it is stated that "there has to His Honor's mind clearly been a great abuse of the power conferred on the Police and Magistrates in respect to prosecutions for bad livelihood ; for the intention of the law was certainly not that the police should be turned loose on the country to prosecute and harass every one against whom there was the slightest ground for suspecting that his character was not altogether unexceptionable."

A MOVEMENT has been set on foot in Krishnaghur for raising subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers from the Famine in Southern India.

IT IS STATED that through the exertions of Mr. Annand Mohun Bose, Barrister-at-Law, an Association called the "Purba Banga Sanmilani Sabha" has been formed at Calcutta having for its object the supervision of those youngmen who come to this city from the eastern districts of Bengal to prosecute their studies. Such an institution, properly conducted, cannot but do good.

A GOOD STORY COMES to us from Moorshedabad. In addressing the students of the Hardinge Vernacular school Mr. Eden said jestingly that it had become a habit of his life to adopt their late Magistrate, Mr. Mackenzie's language, as the latter was his Under-Secretary when he was Bengal Secretary, and is now one of his chief Secretaries, and that he would therefore now speak in the language of Mr. Mackenzie, which he used on a like occasion last year. A notion has accordingly spread in Moorshedabad that as Mr. Eden adopts Mr. Mackenzie's words, he cannot but listen to his recommendations, and that *omedars* cannot do better than make Mr. Mackenzie their a mouth-piece !

BABU JOYPROKASH LAL, who was hitherto managing the affairs of the Maharajah of Doomraon, has been formally appointed Dewan of the Maharaja. Babu Joyprokash is a very intelligent man.

DR. P. K. ROY has established a Scientific Association at Patna.

WE ARE GLAD to see that the Government of Bengal has appointed Dr. Umesh Chunder Mookerjea Civil Surgeon of Dinagepore.

THE BEHAR HERALD says, that the old complaint has cropped up again—canal water cannot be had when it is most needed. The ryots of Shahabad to the west and east of the Kow river made an application for water, backed by an offer of Rs. 20,000 as security by the Maharaja of Doomraon, but the reply is—no water !

THE SAME PAPER learns that Mr. Eyre, Deputy Magistrate, Bhagulpore, has been suspended, pending enquiry into certain grave charges preferred against him.

THE CONSTRUCTION of the Gya State Railway will commence in November next.

NATIVE OPINION misunderstands us as to what we wrote about the private meeting at Sir Richard Garth's regarding a movement to raise public subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers from the Famine. We simply reported the conversations at that meeting, but did not give our own opinion. As for our own opinion the articles we wrote both before and after the meeting on the subject are we think explicit enough.

SATURDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

THE LEADER has returned to its dirty work. We had thought that it would find congenial occupation as the bear-leader of Burdwan and leave us alone. But it seems it cannot live without now and then howling at us. Unable to detect disloyalty or sedition in these columns, the *Leader* attacks us for giving scraps from English papers of particular cases, which he understands "are quoted as characteristic of a civilized and Christian community." If God has denied the writer common intelligence to see common things in a common light we cannot help it ; but we may tell him that if we give occasionally short items from English papers, it is because there are many native gentlemen, particularly in the Mofusil, who read the *Patriot* alone, and have no other means of knowing what is going on in Europe. But example teaches better than precepts, and what is the example, which the so called *Leader* sets to us ? We will cull a few instances from the present number of this paper by way of illustration. 1stly, the *Leader* charges Native writers and lecturers with "declamation" about the "tribute" which India pays to England. Are these writers singular ? Do not English writers of high repute take the same view, but they are not denounced for "disloyalty" or "sedition." 2ndly, the *Leader* would abolish the study of Sanskrit in India. The reason is—"there is little money to spare for the most useful purposes outside the administrative machine, and therefore do we object to any diversion from the corn-fields of the annually decreasing stream, in order to water an old fashioned garden with its formal avenues, grotesque sculpture, and quaintly clipt hedges of box and yew, beloved of snails." And because the natives protest against this sort of ignorant abuse, they are said to be not "logical," if not worse. 3rdly, the *Leader* thus notices Mr. Eden's excuse to head a movement for raising Famine Relief subscriptions :

"There could be nothing more objectionable than Mr. Eden's note to Sir Richard Garth. It was officious and altogether out of his province to intimate to the Chief Justice that Government looked coldly upon private collections in aid of the starving and necessitous. The next thing will be to fix the exact amount each individual is allowed or expected to bestow, and a maternal Government will finish by wrapping us once more in swaddling clothes."

No native paper has ventured to write such inane nonsense and utter falsehood about the Governor of the Province. Mr. Eden was not "officious" or mischievous ; he did not write any note to the Chief Justice, but when applied to simply shewed to Sir Richard Garth a telegram which he had received from the Viceroy. 4thly, the *Leader* thus abuses His Grace the Duke of Buckingham for a telegram to the Lord Mayor of London :

"No one, of course, expects grammar from a Duke. Let common people write clearly and grammatically, because—it is their nature to. But His Grace must be exempted from what he is not—able to. For the future it will be quite unnecessary to appeal to his genealogical tree to prove his Royal descent. His Grace has only to produce this telegram and the most captious will be convinced."

Of course this is neither impertinence nor insolence. 5thly, the *Leader* has the following in an article on the Famine :

"We protest earnestly against the recent Resolution of the Government to make no difference between skilled and unskilled labour. Not that we would accuse either Sir John Strachey or Mr. Chapman of being individually less humane than their neighbours. They have come, however, by long habit to regard financial considerations as of the first importance, and to look upon men as mere counters. It is only thus we can account for their strange want of foresight. They cannot have given a single thought to the condition of the artizan population when the famine shall have passed away. If employed like ordinary labourers on relief works they will lose their aptitude for fine work, and be unfit for any but the humblest occupations"

This is right sentiment, but the moment such language appears in a native paper, it becomes disloyalty. 6thly, the *Leader* thus paints the continental nations, which govern foreign countries :

The French, it is commonly remarked, are more popular than the English, go where they may. For a time this is true, but after the first gush of sentiment is over they prove to be hard taskmasters, imperious and capricious. In Algeria they are detested. Though more temperate in their cups than the English, they place no restraint upon their other passions, and many a dishonoured household might exclaim, "Out upon their kindness ! Would that they had been just." The Dutch, again, are reputed to be the very worst masters on the surface of the globe. Much of their self-indulgence is based upon downright cruelty, and deeds have been done in Java that no Englishman could contemplate without shame and horror. Still worse are the Spaniards. With them the strongest motives are fanaticism and greed, and between the two all subject races are quickly pressed out of shape and proportions. For the Russians let Poland, let Circassia speak.

If the natives write in this strain, they are immediately charged with a low propensity to slander the European. 7thly, the *Leader* has the following :

This is the way economies are effected. Orders have been issued to dispense with the services of about 200 native carpenters in the Bombay Dockyard in connection with the re-organization of the Indian Marine. Similar reductions are to be made in the Engineer's and other departments. It is certainly hard for these poor men, as the reductions affect only the poor, to be thrown out of employ at a time of famine and starvation.

Quite true, but the natives must not say this. For them to notice such strange economies would be disloyal. Eighthly, the *Leader* says, "Mr. Marsden has been floundering in a wholly unaccountable manner in the matter of Lawrence *versus* Franklin." Similar language in a native paper towards a Mofussil Magistrate would be construed into "contempt of court." Enough. We have not space for more extracts. This is the example the *Leader* is setting to the Native Press. Of course his color and creed guarantee him exemption from "imprisonment and confiscation."

Wad that the Gods the giftie gi'e us,
To see ourselves ithers see us!

AFTER Tuesday, the 18th instant, the Overland Mail to Europe *via* Bombay will be closed at the Calcutta Post Office every Friday.

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MORE INDIAN YOUTHS to England for education. Babu Motilal Gupta, brother of Babu Behary lal Gupta, B. C. S., Babu Peary Mohun Gupta, brother of Babu Krishna Gobind Gupta, B. C. S., and Mr. Grant, an East Indian, left Calcutta for England on Wednesday last. Babu Motilal and Mr. Grant are both Gilchrist scholars. It is stated that Babu Aubinash Chunder Dutt, a brother of Romesh Chunder Dutt, of the Bengal Civil Service, who was in England for some years past, has proceeded to Germany to prepare himself for the degree of PH. D.

THE BANK OF BENGAL has again raised the rates of interest and discount. The immediate result has been a further fall in the price of Government securities. We give below this morning's quotations of the money market:

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT.

Bank of England Rate of Discount since 30th August 1877... 3 pr. ct. pr. an.
Bank of Bengal, Minimum, 6th September 1877... ... 9 ,, ,,

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4 Per Cent	...	..	Rs.	92 4 to 92 8
4½ ,,	of	1870 (1885) ...	,,	101 8 to 102 0
4½ ,,	of	1871 (1881) ...	,,	100 0 to 100 8
4½ ,,	of	1872 (1879) ..	,,	92 8 to 92 12
5½ ,,	of	1859-60 (1889) .	,,	101 4 to 101 8
5 ,,	of	1867 (1882) Debs.,	,,	101 8 to 102 0

nominal.

THE BENGAL TIMES says:

Rajshahye His Honour is said by the *Hindoo Patriot* to have sacrificed the people to the *sahib*, because he has sanctioned the permanent location of the Rajshahye Commissioners office at Darjeeling. Some "centrical spot" should have been selected. This of course is an instance of Native loyalty.

Let our censor read the following from the *Englishman* on the subject:

"We are a little curious to know what can be the reasons for the transfer of the head-quarters of the Rajshahi Division from Jalpigori to Darjiling. At present, we must say, it looks very much as though personal considerations had been allowed to override public convenience. While the change will materially enhance the value of the Rajshahi Commissionership as a prize for out officers, it will render the head revenue office of the division comparatively inaccessible to the great majority of the people who have business to transact thereand, at the same time, we fancy, add appreciably to the establishment charges of the Bengal Government.

So what is legitimate criticism in the *Englishman* is "disloyalty" in the *Patriot*. And honest censors like the *Bengal Times* advocate the gagging of the Native Press on such unanswerable pretexts as the above.

AN AMPTA CORRESPONDENT writes:

The breach in the Zemindary bund of Makhalhati and the opening of the sluice of Poorus have nearly kept the paddy plants of Kadoon field under water, and there is very little hope of saving them. If the mouths of the two existing canals of Goozerpore and Jamalpore were not choked up there would have been no fear for the crops. It is a pity that our big Zimindars do not bestir themselves in this matter and move Government to excavate the two canals. The best thing that they can do is to divert the sum of Rs 25,000 sanctioned for the construction of a road from Doomjoor to Amptah to the excavation of the canals in question.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Trade and Navigation Returns of British India for July 1877. 2. The Principles and Practice of Medicine in Bengali. Third Edition. By Gunga Persad Mookerjee, B.A., M.B. 3. Report on the Administration of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills for 1876-77. By Captain F. Trotter. 4. The Verdict. By T. Henry Kavanagh, V.C, late Deputy Commissioner of Oudh. 5. Mayabini, a tale in Bengali. By Gopalchunder Mookerjee. 6. Bharut-Varsa Bichar or a discussion in Bengali of the question what countries are comprised in the term "Bharat Bursa." By Ramchurn Sirorutna. 7. Bunga Dursun for Bhadra. 1284, B. E 8. Meghnadh Budh Natuka, a drama in Bengali. By Hurrishchunder Turkalunkar. 9. Messrs. Scot and Co.'s Stock and Price List of Types, Presses, &c., for September 1877. 10. Indian Postal Guide No. XI.

THE DEATHS in Calcutta during the week ending 1st September amounted to 272 or 33 per thousand of population, of which 108 were from fever, 29 from diarrhœa and dysentery, 24 from cholera, 24 from tetanus, and the rest from other causes.

A GHATTAL Correspondent writes: "On the 30th ultimo, a north-easterly gale passed over us. It began in the morning and did not cease to blow until midnight. All business was suspended, and as crossing by boat was hardly practicable, the townsmen living on the right bank had to fast for the whole day because of the bazar being held on the opposite bank".

A PANIC has seized some of the vernacular papers in consequence of the Lieutenant-Governor's address on the Vernacular Press. We are informed that the proprietor of the *Samaj Durpan* has resolved to discontinue his paper. His farewell address has been laid before us, and barring a few sentences here and there, which we wish had been omitted, it has been conceived in a fair spirit. It is written in sorrow. We should be exceedingly sorry if Mr. Eden's address should lead to the extinction of the Vernacular Press. We doubt that the Lieutenant-Governor aimed at this result. The Vernacular Press, notwithstanding its short-comings, is a useful educational agency, a legitimate channel for the diffusion of Indian thought. The conductors of the Vernacular papers should put their houses in order, and not shut them up altogether.

THE OUDH DAILY REPORTER has been revived under the name of *War Intelligencer*. We have received the first few numbers.

TWENTY-SIX officers, all Europeans, have been deputed by the Bengal Government to the famine districts of Madras.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London 3rd September.—The Grand Duke Michael personally commands the Russian Army in Asia Minor, replacing General Melikoff. A Russian official despatch, states that all Osman Pacha's attacks on the 31st were driven back to Plevna. Russian loss was 600 men.

4th.—Monsieur Thiers died yesterday from an attack of apoplexy. Suleiman Pasha telegraphs that he has strongly reconnoitred the road to Gabrova and dislodged the enemy near Yechilagne.

5th.—The Turks have evacuated Soukumkale. A Russian official despatch states that the Russians captured Lovatz yesterday. The Turkish Parliament is convoked for the 10th November. The *Daily News* has published an account of the battle on the 31st east of Plevna, and states that the Russians were victorious; the Turkish loss was 2,000 men.

5th.—Mons. Thiers will receive a public funeral, Jules Grevy will probably succeed him as leader of the Republican party. A Turkish official despatch states that the Russians, attacked Kadikoi on Saturday, but were repulsed with a loss of 100 men, according to unofficial Turkish accounts the Turks claim a victory on the plain of Erivan. They have reconnoitred up to the river Araxes. The Russians are threatening Soukumkale. A Russian official despatch states that the insurrectionary movement in the Caucasus is suppressed. Newspaper correspondents state that Suleiman Pasha has virtually abandoned the attack on the Schipka Pass.

5th.—According to a Russian official despatch, the Turks temporarily occupied Kadikoi on the 4th instant, but were afterwards expelled with heavy loss, the Russian loss being 180. The Survian Militia have received their marching orders. Prince Milan will assume command. Turkish unofficial accounts state that the Turkish army corps at Rasgrad is advancing towards Biela, and has already arrived at Obretnik. A great battle is believed imminent. A Russian official despatch confirms the capture of Lovatz after twelve hours, fighting. Abdul Kerim Pacha, Redif Pacha, and the commander of Scutri, Sistova, and at the Schipka Pass have been banished to Lemnos.

7th—Mehemet Pasha telegraphs that Eyoub's corps, divided into two columns, has driven the twelfth Russian army corps across the River Lom. Russian loss 3,000, and Turkish 900 men. The garrison of Widdin has been reinforced.

7th.—In a speech made by Lord Derby at Liverpool yesterday he said the present time was unfavorable for intervention of third parties in the Turko Russian war but that when the time arrives and perhaps it was not far distant England would not lose the opportunity. The Pope is very weak.

8th—The Mansion House Famine Fund has reached 115 000 pounds. Mr. William Ravenscroft has been appointed Auditor-General of Ceylon. The Chief Justice of Cylone has been knighted. A Russian Official despatch admits that the Russians were defeated with heavy loss Eyoub Pacha's corps at Kazelevo, and had to fall back upon Astriza, and are now concentrating on Biela. The Russians have been compelled to raise the blockade of Rustchuk. The Turks are threatening the Bridge at Pyrgos. Battle commenced at Plevna yesterday morning; result unknown.

Paris 6th September.—Madame Thiers claiming to arrange the funeral cortege of her husband, and wishing for the presence of Republican members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the French Government will not participate in the funeral, but only pay millitary honors.

Bombay 6th September, 14th. 24m.—The English Mail arrived at two this morning. Campbell (?) in the House of Lords presented a petition from the kinsmen of the Rajah of Palitana, complaining of the illegal imposition of new taxes, and the imprisonment of those who refused to pay. The Marquis of Salisbury replied that the grievance was an old one, that Palitana was not within Her Majesty's dominions, but a small state controlled by a Resident, and that the chief had only employed violence when his just authority had been resisted, and his soldiers outraged.

Lord Shaftesbury asked for information regarding the employment of children in Indian factories. Lord Salisbury deprecated personal feeling and prejudices being imported into the subject by the rivalry between Lancashire and Bombay and said the conditions in the two countries were different; but believed that Indian children were overlooked (overworked?) He was expecting despatches from India on the subject. The Queen's prorogation speech says that no exertion will be wanting on the part of the Indian Government to mitigate the famine. The *Daily News* war correspondent says that great battles will be fought North of the Balkans, but that the war cannot be finished this year, in consequence of the difficulty of reinforcing the Bulgarian army. The Sultan has called out all men capable of bearing arms. Turkish agents in New York are recruiting troops. Colonel Colley, Lord Lytton's Military Secretary, is to succeed Colonel Hamley as Commandant of the Staff College of the present year. Lionel Tennyson, son of the Laureate, has passed the competitive examination for a vacancy in the political section of the India Office.

Belgrade September 7th—The Servian Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to representations made by the British Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General here, against the warlike preparations being made by Servia, says that Servia must be prepared for every emergency. An interview between Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy takes place shortly.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, *Bow-Bazar Street.*)

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S.J., on *Thursday* the 13*th September* next. at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Deffraction of Light.

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Admission invariably by Ticket.

Donors admitted free to all Lectures. Subscribers prepaying for the year or the month admitted free to all the lectures of the year or the month respectively.

3

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MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M D.
Honorary Secretary.

7th September 1877.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1877.

THE FAMINE.

THE prospect is brightening up. Rain has fallen throughout the Punjab, Bombay, and Madras, and even in Sind, where more is expected. In the Punjab the prospects of agriculture have immensely improved. In the North Western Provinces rain has been general in Jhansi, and in parts of the Meerut, Allahabad and Agra districts. Moderate rain has fallen in Mysore and Hyderabad, and also in some parts of Rajputana and the Central Provinces. Thus everywhere the prospects are looking up. Notwithstanding these favourable signs the situation in Madras and Mysore is very critical. In Madras a second famine is supervening, while the first is still decimating the people. In Mysore the position is perhaps worse. As His Excellency the Viceroy in his minute dated the 12th August says: "But, so far as the season has gone, our hopes have not been fulfilled; the spring showers came not; the summer rains have, until the last week of July, been very scanty and irregular; the main food crops of part of the black soil country in the Deccan are still in great jeopardy; it is feared that the unirrigated food crops of Madras and Mysore must be lost, unless the good rain of the past week continues during August; the local officers report that already an unascertained, but large, proportion of these crops are dried up; the irrigation tanks of the Mysore country are still dry; and no fresh food crops can be reaped on any large scale in Southern India before December next. If there are favorable rains in August and September, and if the October rainfall (north-east monsoon) is full, then plenty may perhaps, be restored by January 1878, though the people will feel the effects of the famine for some years to come. But, even under the most favourable circumstances, the pressure of famine in many districts of Madras and Mysore cannot abate greatly before January 1878; at the best the tension in Bombay may lessen in September, and may cease altogether in December. But, unless the rainfall of August and September is unusually heavy, there must be another year of famine in parts of Bombay, in the Deccan, and over a great part of Mysore; for in none of these tracts can a heavy downpour be expected in October. A great part of Bellary and Kurnool also, where the October rains are scanty, must suffer another famine, if the summer rains are not plentiful during August and September; while, if the October rains, the main rainfall of the Madras littoral, should be scanty, there must be another year of famine over a great part of the Madras Presidency." In a separate article we notice the Viceroy's programme of the Famine Campaign.

With regard to private subscriptions His Excellency has given his reasons why he did not like to appeal to private charity. Mr. S. C. Bayley, Additional Financial Secretary to the Government of India, in a letter to the Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal, writes, "that the Viceroy in his telegram of 12th explained that he was unwilling to appeal for public subcriptions in aid of the efforts which Government was making to keep people alive; that is to say, he was unwilling to ask for public subscriptions in order to supplement the Government expenditure on the same lines, for the same ends and through the same channels of organization as the Government had already occupied. To have done this would be merely asking for public subscriptions in aid of the Indian revenues, and it was unlikely on the one hand that the public would have cared to subscribe for this purpose, while on the other, the assistance which such subscriptions could have given would have borne but an infinitesimal

proportion to the expenditure of half a million a month which Government has already to defray on account of famine." Further, "there was another consideration which, in His Excellency's opinion, rendered it specially inopportune to appeal to the Indian public for subscriptions in aid of Imperial expenditure on famine, so long especially as the objects and agency of such charity are not distinctly and definitely separated from the objects and agency of Government expenditure. It had become manifest that, in order to meet the heavy drain on the finances of India, which the Madras and Bombay famines were already causing, the Government would sooner or later be obliged to resort to increased taxation over the whole country, and it followed necessarily, from the nature of the case, that the very class from whom subscriptions might be expected would have to bear the burthen of taxation : the Viceroy was therefore unwilling to ask for public subscriptions from those persons who would hereafter have to bear a heavy burthen of taxation for precisely the same objects as those to which their subscriptions were to be devoted." Mr. Bayley adds, "His Excellency the Viceroy has now, however, had an opportunity of conferring with the Government of Madras, and learns from His Grace the Duke of Buckingham that the Committee propose to devote the funds received by them to special objects not coming within the scope of Government relief, two of which objects are understood to be the relief, of those who are not yet so reduced as to leave their villages or to apply for Government assistance, and the support of orphans and destitute children not reached by Government agency. His Excellency is now in correspondence with the Government of Madras, with a view to formulating somewhat more precisely the objects to which private charity will be devoted, and the agency through which it will be applied." Mr. Bayley thus concludes : "While therefore it remains, in the Viceroy's opinion, undesirable for the Government itself to ask those who will hereafter have to bear the burthen of taxation on account of famine expenditure to give their private subscriptions also towards the same object, His Excellency desires that every encouragement may be given to spontaneous efforts which may be made in this direction. Lord Lytton is very far from desiring to impede the flow of private charity, and is only anxious to secure that it should be devoted to useful purposes apart from those already taken up by the State, and that it should not be diverted into a simple contribution to the revenues of the State." Now, the last two paragraphs of Mr. Bayley's letter, which we have quoted above, refute the arguments, which have been adduced at the outset, and shew how untenable was the position originally taken by the Government of India in respect of private charity. If the Government of India has now been able to make arrangements for the application of private charity, could it not have done the same at first ? Was it necessary for the Viceroy to come over to Madras and hold a conference with the Duke of Buckingham in order to make and mature these arrangements? Could not the details have been settled by official or demi-official *chits*? Possibly the atmosphere of Madras has been more healthy than that of Simla, and that His Excellency the Viceroy breathes more freely there than in his mountain abode. We are convinced that guided by his independent judgment and fine humane instincts the Viceroy would do justice both to himself and to the millions under his sway than when he is hampered by his Council.

Another important question has arisen in connection with the administration of famine relief —it is the future of famine orphans. This is not a new question. It arose in 1866 and also in 1874, and decided in a spirit of compromise. Lord Lawrence was the Governor-General when the question was raised in 1866, and his missionary sympathies naturally led him to give in to the missionaries. But then it was arranged that the missionaries should take over the orphans, if they would support and educate them with a small grant-in-aid from Government. The Missionary Societies accepted this offer. The Government also agreed to make over orphans to Hindus or other bodies or individuals on the same terms. The late Babu Issur Chunder Ghosal, as a zemindar in the district of Manbhoom, undertook to maintain and bring up in the Hindu religion about a score of famine orphans in that district, but we believe he was required to maintain them at his sole cost. In 1874 the administration of relief was so well arranged and effectual that the number of famine orphans was scarcely appreciable. The large number of famine orphans in Madras shews that the administration of relief has not been wholly ineffectual, and affords an indirect proof of the terrible rate of mortality. There would not have been so many orphans left, if their parents, guardians or relatives had not been carried away by death. In some cases they have perhaps been deserted. But whatever the cause of their helplessness, they are now a charge upon the State. We do not know what is the actual number of these orphans at present, but we fear it will increase. The question is, can the State afford the cost of bringing them up ? Nothing could be better if it could bear the whole cost, but we fear it cannot. It can of course give grants-in-aid, and we are of opinion that if Hindus and Mahomedans would unite and bring up the orphans belonging to their respective religions, they ought to be allowed preference before the Christian missionaries. Nothing could be more repugnant to the feelings of the Hindus and Mahomedans than to see these orphans converted to Christianity by force, for it would be nothing but force to offer these helpless creatures rice with one hand and the Bible with the other. We doubt whether right-minded and high-minded Christians would themselves approve of such a questionable mode of conversion. We would put it to the missionaries whether it would not be consistent with the spirit of their religion to allow these orphans the option of adopting the Christian religion after they have attained their majority. Baby conversion under the pressure of hunger would be neither fair nor honorable.

LORD LYTTON'S FAMINE POLICY.

LORD LYTTON has vindicated himself. On the eve of his departure from Simla for the famine tracts, His Lordship recorded a minute in which he has reviewed the past of the Famine and made a forecast of its future. He has now asserted his individuality, and although we do not agree with all that he has written or determined upon, we gratefully acknowledge that his Lordship has risen to the height of his argument. After reviewing the present position and prospects of the famine tracts His Lordship says, "I cannot contemplate such a condition of things without the most serious anxiety and the deepest sympathy with all those local authorities who, after prolonged and arduous exertions, are now confronted with new administrative difficulties." His Lordship continues : "The teachings of experience would be as barren as they are bitter, were it impossible to derive, from study not only of the phenomena of the late famine in Bengal, but also of the course of the present famine in Madras and Bombay, a clear apprehension of certain general principles of famine management. My object in now proceeding to Madras is, not to urge upon the administrative authorities of that Presidency the adoption of any system of operations devised, *a priori*, without due reference to local peculiarities, but to endeavour, by frank unprejudiced personal conference with His Grace the Governor, to ascertain how far it may be practically in my power to place unreservedly at his disposal, for the furtherance of measures approved by his judgment and experience, all those resources which are commanded only by the Government of India. The distress, which appears to be increasing with frightful rapidity, must, even under the most skilful, the most economical, and the most energetic management, strain to the utmost the administrative abilities of the Local Government, and the financial resources of the Empire. Therefore I cannot doubt that the Governor of Madras is entitled to receive from the Viceroy the unreserved assistance of all the technical skill and special experience this Empire can furnish, for the relief of the people and the revenue by a vigorous prosecution of the wisest measures that can be devised. In short, we are now fairly engaged in a terrible conflict with nature : our line of battle has been broken at Madras and Mysore ; and it is, therefore, at these points we should now concentrate all our reserved force." So the spirit, which impelled the Viceroy to visit the famine tracts, was truly noble. We do believe that the best results will flow from it.

His Excellency the Viceroy thus unfolds his programme of the Famine Campaign : "In the first place, the Government of India, with the approval of Her Majesty's Government, and of the people of India and England, are resolved to avert death from starvation by the employment of all means practically open to the resources of the State, and to the exertions of its officers. Thus far, there can be no room for doubt or difference of opinion." Certainly, but if the Government of India had from the first acted from this spirit, we are convinced that there would not have been so much bickering between it and the local Governments, particularly the Madras Government, so much waste of power, so much suffering, so much loss of life. The policy in January was declared to be that "the task of saving life, irrespective of the cost, is one which it is beyond our power to undertake," and that "a Government has no better right in times of scarcity than in other times to attempt the task of preventing all suffering." Parsimony, and not humanity, was then the watch-word of the Government of India. Of course economy must be enforced, but not at the expense of humanity. As Lord Northbrook remarked in the Famine debate in the House of Lords, "in famine, as in war, when the safety or the honor of the country is concerned, the great object to aim at is success, and not economy." But the Government of India thought otherwise. In its instructions to Sir Richard Temple, the Famine Delegate, it said : "False and mischievous ideas on this subject have become so prevalent, that the Government runs some risk of being charged with inhumanity, when it declares that these are the principles by which it intends to be guided. The Governor General in Council will not be deterred by such considerations as these from a course of action which he knows to be right. Even for an object of such paramount importance as the preservation of life, it is obvious that there are limits which are imposed upon us by the facts with which we have to deal. If the estimates of the Local Governments are to be accepted, the relief of the existing scarcity in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, including loss of revenue, will not cost less than six and half a millions sterling. Considering that the revenues are barely sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure of the empire, and that heavy additional taxation is both financially and politically impracticable, we must plainly admit that the task of saving life, irrespective of the cost, is one which it is beyond our power to undertake. The simple fact is this, that the recurrence of a few famines such as that from which the country is now suffering, or such as that which occurred three years ago in Behar, would, if measures of relief were carried on upon that principle, go far to render impossible the future Government of India." Such was the language of the Government of India in January last, and nothing could have been more impolitic than the employment of such language. It chilled all hope, zeal, and energy. How different was the language of Lord Northbrook's Government on a similar crisis in 1874. "Her Majesty's Government may rely upon the Government of India not shrinking from using every available means, at whatever cost, to prevent, so far as they can, any loss of the lives of Her Majesty's subjects in consequence of the calamity which now threatens Bengal." Events, it seems, have now convinced Lord Lytton of the false and heartless doctrines, which were preached in his name in the beginning of the struggle. Nothing could be better than the spirit with which his Lordship has now approached the subject.

We have heard much about the inefficacy of the arrangements made by the Government of Madras to afford relief, and the waste of money in consequence. Lord Lytton now frankly admits that this was originally due to the instructions of the Government of India. His Lordship says : "During November and December hundreds

of thousands of people sought, and obtained, relief wages on works which were not of the highest utility, and on which there was no adequate professional supervision. For this result I fear that the orders of the Government of India, enjoining the employment of the people on petty works near their homes, were in some degree responsible." In discussing the past His Lordship naturally enough throws a veil over the differences between the Governments of India and Madras on many important points. It will do no good to open up the old sores, and we will not therefore notice them. Let us see how the Viceroy proposes to carry on the further operations of the campaign against the famine. "The two main objects," says his Lordship, "to which the best endeavours, and all the available power, of the Government of India and the local Governments must now be directed are,—*firstly*, the framing and working of a scheme whereby 4,500 to 5,000 tons of food may be carried daily into the famine country; and, *secondly*, the selection and commencement of large public works of lasting utility, on which all the able-bodied relief recipients of either sex and any age should at once be employed." His Lordship expatiates on the necessity of undertaking well organized works of permanent utility. He remarks: "The beneficial effect of money expended on well-considered and well-organised public works will be felt in the future. But for the immediate relief of the present distress the creation and supervision of new means of transport are urgently needed." With a view to carry out his Lordship's views the following programme of operations has been settled at a conference between the Viceroy and the Government of Madras:

In the first place the Governor of Madras has resolved to frame a rule under Section 28 of the "Indian Councils Act," providing that all famine questions coming before the Government of Madras shall be laid before His Grace the Governor, and disposed of by him. Orders issued under this rule will thus have the force of orders of the Governor in Council.

Next, it has been decided that to His Grace the Governor shall be attached a high officer, possessing the confidence of the Government of India, who shall be a Personal Assistant to the Governor in famine management.

The Chief Engineers in all Departments, of Collectors of Districts, and other controlling officers engaged in famine management will be instructed to address, for the future, all their references and reports to Government on famine matters (including relief works) to the Additional Secretary in the Revenue Department direct, and not through the Board of Revenue. Such reports, and the orders passed by Government thereon, will be communicated in the ordinary course to the Board, in order that the Board may be kept fully informed of what passes, and that its Members may be competent to advise the Government whenever their aid may be asked. If the work thus thrown on the Secretariat should prove excessive, His Excellency the Viceroy will, the Governor understands, be willing to sanction an Additional Under Secretary or other requisite staff in the Government Famine Department.

His Grace the Governor proposes that Members of the Board should be deputed, as heretofore, to visit the distressed districts, inspect relief operations, and report to Government the manner in which orders are being carried out.

His Grace the Governor was glad to find that His Excellency the Viceroy is in accord with himself as to the main principles which ought to guide the famine policy of Government. But it seems advisable that these principles should be briefly recapitulated here. They are—

I. *Grain-supply.*—That, as was decided by the Government of India at Delhi in January last, this Government should abstain from importing grain on its own account and from any measure which might interfere with the activity of private trade. As the proposal to supply seed-grain to ryots might be held to traverse this general rule, it was noted at the conference that the Government of Madras would be free to buy a supply of such seed-grain if His Grace found such an arrangement better than advancing to ryots money for the purchase of seed.

II. *Public Works.*—A large scheme of useful public works under departmental supervision should be the backbone of the relief system; all other forms of relief being subsidiary to the main scheme, and all relief-works of any magnitude being directed and controlled by agency belonging to the Public Works Department.

Large works under professional agency should not be limited (as has under standing orders been hitherto the case) to works which are deemed directly remunerative, nor even to works which may probably be finished during the continuance of the famine. The Governments of India and Madras will be prepared to accept a proportion unremunerative and unfinished public works at the end of the famine.

Gratuitous Relief.—All gratuitous relief should be, as far as possible, temporary, and subsidiary to the main object of getting the distressed people on to the works, or back to their homes and ordinary occupations. It will be necessary to maintain relief-camps in order to receive and support the starving, the helpless wanderers and infirm persons, with a view of getting them into condition to labor. But the ultimate object of these relief-camps, as receiving places only for people hereafter to be drafted to works, or to their homes, should ever be kept in view.

Secondly.—Village relief, other than casual relief to famine-stricken travellers, should be confined to resident villagers who are house-ridden, or otherwise unfitted for, or incapable of, labor.

In order to give effect to these principles, His Grace the Governor desires a very considerable temporary addition,

(*a*) to the Engineering staff of Presidency.

(*b*) to the European staff for the supervision of gratuitous relief.

His Grace the Governor would ask the Viceroy to lend him from other parts of India.

(*a*) ten 1st or 2nd Grade Executive Engineers, ten 3rd or Fourth Grade Executive Engineers, twenty Assistant Engineers of not less than one year's standing, twenty Upper Subordinates of the higher class;

(*b*) one hundred active young European officers belonging to one or other of the following classes:—

Staff Corps, Artillery, or other Military Officers not more than thirty-five years of age.

Assistant, or Acting Assistant Superintendents of Police European Inspectors of Police of the better class.

Assistants in the Forest Department of not less than eighteen months' service.

Assistants from the Engineering Department of the Railways.

The extra allowances to be granted to these officers will be governed by the rules already in force regarding officers deputed for famine duty from other Presidencies.

For the due control and direction of relief-works, it will be necessary that the two Chief Engineers now serving under this Government should from time to time be deputed into the interior. And His Grace learns that the Government of India is willing to sanction a third (temporary) Chief Engineer, in the event of such an additional officer being wanted. If His Grace finds it necessary to establish temporarily additional District Engineerships on the footing of Superintending Engineership in Bengal, he understands that such temporary appointments will, within moderate limits, be sanctioned.

So a Revolution is inaugurated in Madras. The Madras Council is superseded, and the ordinary machinary of administration almost suspended. The general administrative agency will of course work under the immediate direction of the Governor, but the administration of famine measures is practically made over to General Kennedy of Bombay, who headed the famine campaign in the Western Presidency. All these are radical measures, and if they have emanated from the Governor of Madras, His Grace must have had strong grounds for advising such a revolutionary course. This is not the time for raising personal questions; the crisis is emergent, and all personal considerations must give way—desperate diseases require desperate remedies. It is evident that the Viceroy has no confidence in the Madras Council. This is unfortunate, but the whole truth will be out sooner or later. In the meantime human life must be saved, and if the responsible ruler of the country is satisfied that nothing short of an administrative revolution can accomplish this sacred task we must bow to his judgment. If the Council is a clog in a crisis like the present, His Lordship is quite right in saying—why cumbereth it the ground? Unity of action is of paramount importance at this moment, and looking to the most momentous interests at stake *viz.* the lives of millions of people, the first thing necessary is concord and harmony between the two Governments, and if the measures which the Viceroy has inaugurated will secure that end, His Excellency has not made the journey to Madras in vain.

The programme of relief measures sketched above is sufficiently comprehensive, but there are we humbly think two important omissions. In the first place sufficient provision has not been made for light or skilled labour for those sufferers, particularly women of the better class, who are unaccustomed to hard labour. In the second place no mention is made of tuccavi advances to agriculturists to enable them to resume cultivation. This is a most important point, on which just stress was laid by Lord Northbrook in the House of Lords the other day. We hope these omissions will be attended to in time.

THE INDIA FAMINE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THERE was a debate in the House of Lords on the Famine in Southern India. Lord Salisbury approached the subject with becoming gravity and earnestness. But as in duty bound his Lordship threw a veil over the Government of India and its policy. He said: "A considerable quantity of rain had fallen, and a large portion of the crops were safe, but nevertheless it was to be feared that a considerable and grievous amount of distress must continue for several months from this time. He was anxious to take this opportunity of removing an impression which had got abroad, and for which he was certain there was no foundation whatever. There was an impression that the Government of India were less eager and less liberal than on former occasions in relieving this terrible distress. There was no ground for that belief." Now, what does the Strachey Resolution shew? Did it not in plain terms say that the claims of the exchequer were much more important than those of humanity? His Lordship continued: "From the very first his noble friend near him (the Earl of Carnarvon,) who was occupying the India Office while he (Lord Salisbury) was away, warned the Indian Government that the utmost care must be taken and no expense must be spared to preserve human life, and the Indian Government cordially accepted the duty." Lord Carnarvon had simply echoed the sentiments of the Government of India. If the Government of India had adopted the policy, which the Secretary of State gives it credit for, would there have been the unseemly disputes between it and the Government of Madras? Where was the necessity of deputing Sir Richard Temple as Famine Delegate, if the Government of India had been in accord with the Government of Madras? As for the "Temple wage," Lord Salisbury thus spoke:

"He believed the false impression to which he had alluded had arisen from a controversy which had gone on with respect to the proper amount to be given to the labourer, or to what was known as "the Temple wage." Sir R. Temple maintained that a pound of grain was sufficient to enable the labourers to work, and he contended justly that it was not right to give them more than was absolutely necessary to keep them in health. In that view he was supported by the medical authorities in Calcutta and opposed by the medical authorities in Madras, and a somewhat embittered controversy, turning mainly upon the numbers of grains of nitrogen and carbon necessary to enable an Indian labourer to work, continued for some time. But it must not be supposed from this controversy that any restriction was laid on the Madras Government as to the amount of relief. The reports, however, were so persistent, that they at the India Office, though they knew that no new restriction had been imposed, were yet inclined to think that some representation had been made on the subject by the Supreme Government, and accordingly he sent this telegram to the Viceroy:—

"Account reach me from many quarters expressing serious fear that insufficiency of relief food on famine works especially in Madras is producing diseases of exhaustion, and will end in great mortality. Matter requires extreme vigilance, and if there is any real cause for apprehension it will be better not to place too much restriction on Local Government. Our medical authorities are alarmed by accounts official and other."

The reply received was as follows:—

"We have placed no restriction on Local Government in this matter. If the Government of Madras were satisfied that the present rate was unduly low, they would doubtless raise it. We have asked Bombay to consider expediency of giving Sunday wage, which is allowed in Madras, but, not in Bombay."

Accordingly, within ten days or a fortnight the Madras Government did raise the rate. Therefore there was no ground for thinking that the Government of India prevented the Madras Government from following its humane instincts."

Now, these admissions shew that the policy of the Government of India in the first instance was not so unimpeachable as the Secretary of State would fain make it appear. Were not it for the dogged humanity of the Duke of Buckingham, if we might so express ourselves, the "Temple wage" might have done much more mischief than it actually did. Then, again, Lord Salisbury sought to make light of the rate of mortality. He said:

"It was said that there had been a considerable amount of mortality. He had seen a telegram which put it at as high a figure as 500,000. He inquired the Madras Government as to the accuracy of that statement, and he received a reply indicating that the estimates formed rested upon conjectural grounds, but that whatever the mortality was it had arisen, not from starvation, but from epidemic disease—the two diseases of cholera and small-pox. Every one knew that the famine had stimulated both diseases. The want of rain had lowered all the wells and diminished the quantity and purity of the water, and there was nothing which excited the virulence of cholera so much as a tainted supply of water. In the same way with regard to small-pox. It was a disease which could be dealt with if the people were isolated; but it was impossible to isolate them when they had to be relieved in vast multitudes."

But it was the starvation allowance which did the greatest mischief. It destroyed the stamina of the people, who fell easy prey to disease and death. The Secretary of State said, "the difficulty was to get people to ask for it, to hunt women, children, and infirm people out in their homes, and get them to tell the authorities that they were starving." But why was this the case? Firstly, because the labor on the roads was not suited to all classes of sufferers; and secondly because there was no house-to-house-relief system, which has now however been adopted. Is it not a mere mockery to say that the people could not be found to take relief when they were roving about in gangs for want of food? Lord Salisbury was obliged to admit that "in the early part of

the year many persons were not received, until their physical strength was considerably depressed, and cholera and small-pox found them an easy prey. And it is for this the Indian public hold the Government of India responsible.

Lord Northbrook made a feeling speech on the subject. His Lordship pointed out a grave defect in the present system of relief. He said: "As for the Government measures, they coincided so nearly with his own views, that he had but little to say in the way of criticism or suggestion, and he rejoiced that in Bombay the greatest stress of famine was over. The one object of every one was to prevent loss of life, and to do so by a system of relief, which would interfere with trade as little as possible. He did not, however, think that a plan of making advances of money or food to the cultivators had been sufficiently noticed. He had talked with a Mahomedan zemindar in Calcutta, and on asking him what measures he would take in the event of a famine in the State, of which he was Prime Minister, had been told that the best plan would be to advance money to the cultivators, who would, after a time, return it. The House would recollect that those who had to deal with an Indian famine were brought into contact with an enormous number of small cultivators, especially in Madras, where in one district there were fully 50,000 proprietors of less than 10 acres; and in another no fewer than 80,000. It was very important to help these men as much as possible." One thing should be borne in mind. In Madras the State is the landlord, and the agricultural population therefore naturally look up to it for assistance. There the ryots cannot lean upon wealthy landlords for aid, for there are few large holdings in Madras. Lord Northbrook felt that there would be additional taxation, and his Lordship thus alluded to the subject: "As to famines, they had occurred so frequently in India during late years, that the Government were, in his opinion, quite right in endeavouring to raise some additional means to provide for their recurrence, and he was entirely satisfied with one step which had been taken—the giving more responsible powers with respect to matters of finance to the local Governments. Whether the manner in which it was proposed that the additional local taxation should be raised was most desirable to adopt he would not say, and he felt the difficulty of throwing upon the local Governments works, for instance, of irrigation, in the construction of which they had no concern. As to the Income-tax, he was glad to find that no proposal for its reimposition was made, and he might, perhaps, observe in passing that it was not the intention of Lord Mayo to reimpose it." It would be thus seen that Lord Northbrook does not approve of the present scheme of local taxation. His Lordship, however, referred to the last budget. But much heavier taxation is *in prospect*, and the parade which the Government is making of its intention has filled the minds of the people with great alarm and dissatisfaction. Cannot the Government devise measures of economy by which the terrible blow may be averted? At any rate in our humble opinion it has not been quite judicious on the part of Government to threaten heavy famine taxation without first exhausting all means of economy.

MAGISTERIAL VAGARIES.

ANOTHER case of vigour beyond the law. In this case a man named Kukur Sing was ordered by Mr. Westmacott, the Magistrate of Dinagepore under section 505 of the Criminal Procedure Code to find two securities for Rs. 1,000 each, or in default to be rigorously imprisoned for one year. He petitioned the High Court praying that the order may be set aside. The reader will gather all the facts of the case from the following judgment of the High Court:

We have considered the Magistrate's further proceedings in the case of Kukur Singh charged under section 505 of the Criminal Procedure Code. It appears that on receipt of the orders of the Division Court quashing the previous decision in his case, Kukur Singh being released was immediately re-arrested, and placed on bail by the Joint-Magistrate on the 18th May. The Magistrate, Mr. Westmacott, ordered on the 21st that the case should be heard on the following day, and accordingly on the 22nd the accused was further examined.

The questions put to him were whether he had witnesses touching the charge against him, to which he answered that he had. Whether he had anything to answer as to the suspicion against him, to which he answered that he was at enmity with Joynarain. What quarrel he had with the Darogah? Answer, That the quarrel related to his demand of the price of some articles of food supplied, which price the Darogah had not paid. Whether his witnesses were in attendance? Answer, They are not. Why he had not brought them? Answer, They will not come at my request, Whether he had applied for tulub (meaning the Magistrate's process) in them? Answer, No. Whether he had filed a nominal roll of them? Answer No. Whether he had any objection to give Security? Answer, My quarrel with the Darogah (*sic*) Whose ryot he was? Answer—Names his landlord.

The order on this is (of same date) that the accused do remain in *hajut* (lock up) till 4th June. A note in the English language signed by the Magistrate no doubt says that Kukur Singh is remanded "for such evidence as he can bring," but there is nothing to show that he Kukur was made aware of the Magistrate's object or intention in making the order. Manifestly he was neither asked who his witnesses were, nor whether he now desired the assistance of the court, though he had already stated that the witnesses would not attend without process. On the day appointed, a pleader appeared on the prisoner's behalf and tendered a list of 16 witnesses for the defence, but the Magistrate observing that the case had stood over long enough, refused to allow any further adjournment, and overruling certain objections advanced by the pleader, made the order now complained of.

Taking this order by itself, i.e., without reference to former proceedings in the case, it appears to us open to the following serious objections.

1.—The accused has really no notice of the precise charge on which he is brought before the Magistrate. He is entitled unquestionably to have the precise matter which the Magistrate considers established by the evidence against him embodied in a charge; it is not sufficient to say generally that there is suspicion.

2. The accused was by the Magistrate's procedure absolutely deprived of the means of defending himself. He was not told that he was to produce his witness, or offered assistance in procuring their attendance, or even asked who they were; and when he made applications by a pleader his request was refused on the ground that it was made too late, although he had not been warned to make it before.

3. The accused was without authority of law put in *hajut* or close custody, pending the final hearing. The Magistrate justifies this on the ground that the charge is cognizable by the police. This is no more a decision of the question than is the rule in section 515 the evidence is to be taken as in summons cases. The Magistrate is not competent to refuse bail unless the law expressly sanctions the refusal, and it is clear that when the Magistrate by his final order in the case has no power to commit the accused to prison except in case of his failure to give bail, he cannot do so, except in the like case, pending inquiry. The illegal order thus made was calculated, and has the appearance of the being intended to cripple the accused as to his defence. It is manifest, therefore, that the petitioner has not had a fair trial, and he is entitled to have the order quashed. These irregularities however assume a still more serious character when considered with what had taken place before in the case of the petitioner.

"It appears that a previous order of the same Magistrate based on the very same evidence and inquiry had been set aside by order of this court on the ground, as set out in Judge's letter or memo, of 12th July. It might have been expected therefore that in dealing further with the case, the Magistrate would have been specially careful to avoid the errors pointed out by the division bench. Instead of this the errors are repeated with an additional illegality, and the proceedings unfortunately show not the slightest trace of a desire to afford the accused those advantages to which every person on his trial is entitled. It is right to add that we are not favourably impressed by the evidence on which the Magistrate based his order, and consequently we see no reason to think that the release of Kukur Singh will lead to a failure of justice. Magistrates who act in the manner exemplified in this case ought to bear in mind that they not only violate their duty as Judicial officers bound to do justice, indifferently, but even contravene their own object as administrative officers by rendering the supposed offenders objects of sympathy as by ensuring their escape, at any rate for the moment. The order is quashed.

LOUIS S. JACKSON,
W. F. McDONELL.

We do not know how to characterize the proceedings of the Magistrate. Here was a man whom he had once arbitrarily declared a *budmash* and deprived him of his liberty, and although his judgment was quashed by the High Court, he again went on playing the same game. The High Court says:

Magistrates who act in the manner exemplified in this case ought to bear in mind that they not only violate their duty as Judicial officers bound to do justice, indifferently, but even contravene their own object as administrative officers rendering supposed offenders objects of sympathy as by ensuring their escape, at any rate for the moment.

What notice will the Government take of the conduct of this Magistrate? Is an officer of Mr. Westmacott's turn of mind fit to be entrusted with the liberties and lives of H. M.'s lieges in a district? In what respect does Mr. Westmacott differ from Mr. Kirkwood? But Mr. Kirkwood did not dare disobey the High Court. It remains to be seen what notice Mr. Eden takes of the conduct of Mr. Westmacott.

Here is another case, in which "damn-the-legality" Magistrate of Serampore, Mr. Haggard, makes a very sorry figure. It was a simple case, but the proceedings of the Magistrate were extraordinary. It appears that a man named Lutu Khan applied to the Joint Magistrate of Serampore for a summons against one Mr. Bourke for an assault. The Magistrate upon this passed the following order:

"Summons to Burke Sahib under section 352 for" the 2nd August.

"If the case is false, *complainant will be fined.*"

A. H. HAGGARD,
Joint-Magistrate.

The case was tried summarily on the 2nd August, and resulted in the complainant being fined Rs. 5. Babu Amerendranath Chatterjea moved the High Court to set aside the order of the Joint-Magistrate. The Court passed an order that the petition and affidavit of the petitioner be forwarded to the Joint-Magistrate for any explanation which he might choose to offer, and directed that the case be heard on the 30th August. The case having been called on the 30th August, and the Joint-Magistrate not having offered any explanation, and not appearing in person or by counsel, Babu Amarendranath Chatterjea addressed the court for the petitioner. The following judgment was delivered by the High Court:

Jackson J.—The petitioner made a complaint before the Joint-Magistrate of Serampore to the effect that a person called Brook Sahib had beaten him with fists and kicks. He stated that his employer's cow had gone into the compound of Brook Sahib's, that the complainant had gone there and requested that the cow might either be given up to him or sent to the pound, and that, upon that the defendant Brook Sahib had beaten him in the manner above stated. Summons being issued, the complainant and the defendant were brought before the Magistrate. It does not appear that any evidence was heard, but the defendant appears to have made a statement. He denied that he had touched the complainant, but stated that the cow had gone into his compound and had been tied by his servants, that the complainant came with two others and attempted to get it away, that defendant was disturbed by the noise, and went and ordered the men out. On this the Magistrate made the following order:—

"The cow trespassed into the compound of the defendant, and the complainant then went and trespassed into that compound with other men, endeavouring to release the cow. Complainant on his own showing, was utterly in the wrong. I discharge the case under section 209 and fine the complainant Rs, 5 for bringing a false and frivolous charge, to be paid in compensation to the defendant.

If the Magistrate means to say that the complainant was utterly in the wrong, that he had committed an act of trespass, the Magistrate is no doubt technically right, but he omits to observe that if it be the case that the defendant had, instead of sending the trespassing cow to the thannah retained, it unlawfully on his own ground, he was also in the wrong.

So far, therefore, the two parties, complainant and defendant, appear to have been very much in the same position, but in addition to that, the complainant had sworn that the defendant on being asked to let loose the cow or send it to the pound, had assaulted him; that is, assaulted him with kicks and blows The Magistrate entirely looses sight of this part of the case, takes no evidence, at once disposes of the case, and fines the complainant, Rs 5 for bringing a false and frivolous charge. It appears to us that this order is entirely unjustifiable, and that the complainant's case has not been at all inquired into. The Magistrate's order as it stands should be set aside, and the complainant's witnesses should be heard and his case tried.

We also think it necessary to make the order that this case should be heard by another Magistrate than the Joint-Magistrate of Serampore. We regret exceedingly to make the order, but we are under the necessity of making it. I feel bound to say that not only is the Magistrate's final order open to the objection I have mentioned, but that it also shows a disposition to prejudge the case in making what, I think, is an uncalled for and very improper observation on the first complaint, that "if the case is false, complainant will be fined. The Magistrate is bound to keep within his own breast any impression or view that he might form in regard to a case before him until he hears the evidence, and in this case the Magistrate should have taken care that no such view found expression in the record.

In this state of things, we think that the complainant has good reason to apprehend that he will not have a fair trial if his case goes back before the same Magistrate. The case therefore should go before the Magistrate of Howrah for trial.

The fine if it has been levied must, of course be refunded.

Sewell White, J.—I agree in thinking that the order of the Magistrate should be set aside, and I concur in the remarks made by my brother Jackson.

What strikes us most after a perusal of the two judgments is the deliberate disregard of the authority of the High Court shewn by the officers concerned. Mr. Westmacott convicted Kukur Singh a second time, notwithstanding the fact that his first conviction had been quashed by the High Court, and Mr. Haggard did not deign to comply with the order of the High Court to furnish an explanation. The Government ought to take serious notice of this spirit of insubordination in its district officers. Mr. Haggard was guilty of a still graver infirmity, *viz.*, a disposition to prejudge the case. Here was a poor man, who had applied to the Magistrate for a summons against a European, and while granting the application the Magistrate notes in his order that "if

the case is false, *complainant will be fined.*" Now, what was the meaning of this threat? What did the poor and ignorant man think of it? Would it be a matter of surprise, if he thought that the Magistrate had threatened him with penalty before trial, because he had ventured to prefer a complaint against a European. The Magistrate might have had no race feeling in his breast, but the warning was quite uncalled-for, and the prominence given to it might not unnaturally lead the poor and ignorant complainant to give a different construction. Then the Magistrate, as the High Court says, takes no notice of the assault, calls for no evidence upon this part of the case, at once disposes of it, and fines the complainant Rs. 5! What do vagaries of this kind denote? Do they tend to fulfil what the Court of Directors used to say that justice should not only be done but should be so done as to induce the people to belief that justice has been done. The complainant is a poor and ignorant native, while the defendant is a European, and because the Native Press calls attention to failure of justice in cases of this kind, it is charged with fomenting race antagonism, if not preaching disloyalty.

WHAT IS TRUTH?

WHAT is truth?—said the jesting Pilate and would not wait for an answer. Dr. Lethbridge, the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, has performed a more heroic feat. He was deputed by Government to seek out the truth about the drainage of Bally, and what discoveries he has made! He was the accused party; he was the President of the late Drainage Committee, and the Bally Rate-payers' Association had accused the Committee of making a perfunctory enquiry, without due notice to the inhabitants. One would have thought that the accused could not be a proper judge in the matter, but the Government decided otherwise, and the result we see, as might be expected, is that a Daniel is come to judgment—yea, a Daniel! Dr. Lethbridge has lashed his accusers heartily, and the contest being unequal,—on the one side the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, armed with the authority and resources of Government, and having the Magistrate of the district at his elbow; and on the other a few weak villagers, in constant dread of the Magistrate, the Police, and authority of every description,—the strong in the eyes of the uninitiated has carried the day and the weak gone to the wall. Let us, however, analyze Dr. Lethbridges report and see how he has proved his case. He first takes up the charge that the Committee's enquiry had been hurried and imperfect, and says that "thinking that the truth could best be elicited by a series of questions put to the rate-payers' representatives themselves I asked them to answer the following." But how does Dr. Lethbridge put these questions and answers? He ties the witnesses in one string, and without saying which witness answered which question, he removes all probability of identification by making them all liable for the answers given. We leave it to the Rate-payers' Association to say whether the questions and answers have been correctly and fully recorded, but we do not hesitate to say that if a seventh-grade Deputy Magistrate had so arranged the questions and answers, he would not have been allowed to hold his post for a day. A more skilful device could not have been made to throw dust into the eyes of the public. Now no individual can say whether he made this answer or that—the whole is put to their joint and undivided account. So much for the contradictions of the petitioners, which Dr. Lethbridge parades in the *Gazette*. Then Dr. Lethbridge says, "I assert with confidence that I have not seen a better-drained country town in Bengal" than Bally. Probably not, but in that case he has obviously not seen Serampur, Chandernugur, or Chinsurah, and he must have excluded from the town those parts of Bally, which did not quite support his theory. We say this only by way of explanation of what would otherwise be troublesome inconsistency, for the Doctor admits having seen a number of pucca houses in Bally damp and infected by ague, and if such happened to be the case in pucca houses which he had seen, it could be naturally supposed that the lot of the kutcha houses or huts which he had not seen would be worse. But we forget; the Doctor accounts for the dampness and ague to the houses being "surrounded by trees and vegetation which effectually prevented either the sun or wind drying them." Nay, there is even another cause at hand; "the overcrowding in the houses was said by the Medical practitioner in charge to be serious, being due to the practice of having three or four families all living together". Of course the other houses, it is to be presumed, have no trees or vegetation around them, nor are they occupied by two or three families together. We wonder if reckless effrontery and scientific hocus-pocus could further go! Here is, the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, who is supposed to know all about the country, deliberately telling the Government he serves that to be the peculiar cause of ill-health in a small group of houses at Bally, which obtains in almost every house in Bengal. Is it possible that the learned gentleman felt some misgiving when penning the remark, and therefore put forth a buffer in the form of the "Medical Practioner in charge?" Of course when a person is driven to such shifts to support his position, it is not to be supposed that he would enquire whether or not there had been any preparation made for his advent. Had he enquired he would have perhaps found that the Municipal officers were unusually busy there a few days before his visit in opening out the drains and removing obstructions. Golgotha would not be Golgatha, if measure were taken to wash away its character. But without further preface we will come to the most important point in the report *viz.* the drainage level of Bally.

The Bally memorialists had started by stating the axiomatic truth that the town being situate on the western bank of the river Hughli its drainage level must be towards the west. They then observed that until 1873 the drainage of the town found its way into the paddy fields and jullas, not "jheels" as stated by Mr. Whitfield, lying in that direction. In the early part of 1873 the drainage of the town was diverted to a diametrically opposite direction, and since then the town has not been properly drained, and has become abnormally unhealthy. To controvert these statements Dr. Lethbridge invoked the aid of a professional Engineer, Mr. Whitfield. This gentleman, without daring to deny point-blank that the drainage fall of the town is towards the west, has had recourse to a clever scientific *abracadabra* by suggesting an inference contrary to that stated by the memorialists. Instead of taking the ground level of the town and the Julla, he takes the level of the water in the julla and that in the side drains of a certain road in the town, and as that shows that the level of the water in the julla is higher than the same in the side drains, it is hinted that "if a connection be made between the Jheel and the road drains, the Jheel would drain into them." This Dr. Lethbridge considers as a great discovery, and one "which completely settles the point as regards the best outfall for the drainage of Bally." So that from the level of the water in the julla and that in the side drain of a road in the town Dr. Lethbridge comes to the conclusion that the present outfall for the drainage of Bally is better than that for which the memorialists contend for. But from the survey report of Mr. Whitfield dated the 30th June last and given as an appendix to the Drainage Committee's report it appears that these side drains were "from 5 to 6 feet below the level of the ground." It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that the level of the water in the julla is higher than that in the side drains, especially when the fall of the drains is so regulated as to enable them to convey the drainage to a direction contrary to its natural course. But the question at issue is not the water level of the drains and the julla, which must necessarily vary as the drains are dug deep or low, but the drainage level of the town itself, and to settle that question Mr. Whitfield might as well have taken the water level of one of the wells in the town as that of the side drains in question, for the one is as much an index to the natural level of the ground as the other—and yet the result alleged to have been attained by this novel mode of taking levels is triumphantly announced as a great and marvellous discovery. Now, could one be fairly blamed if he should characterize this process as a scientific dodge calculated to mislead the public, knowing how apathetic they generally are and how prone they are to receive upon trust any opinion pronounced by a professional man, however ill-founded or absurd it might appear upon close examination. To prove however that the natural drainage level of the town is towards the julla and that as alleged by the memorialists it has been diverted to its present outfall by intercepting it from its natural course by deep ditches alongside the roads, we need only quote Mr. Whitfield's own words from his survey report alluded to above. He writes: "The accompanying plan shows the roads which are alleged to have obstructed the drainage, and which the Committee inspected and was satisfied that they did not cause any obstruction, and that the drainage instead of flowing inland towards the beels in the direction of the general natural fall of the surface of the ground is intercepted by deep ditches alongside the roads and by them conveyed into Bally Khal." To the credit of Dr. Lethbridge we must admit that as it strikes us he did not catch at this straw of so-called discovery until he found himself drowned in the stream. It was at the second enquiry we believe he saw for the first time the Railway culvert No. 14, one of the two (the other being No. 11, designed by the Railway Company to convey the drainage of the town to its natural channel, the paddy-fields and jullas. His attention was also drawn to the garden and tank, which had been laid out by Babu Callychurn Banerjea on the Railway surplus land which he bought in 1872, and which has completely shut out the drainage of Bally from finding its way to the culvert in question. Dr. Lethbridge we are told was taken by surprise when he saw this, and report has it that he whispered to Mr Pellew that these facts clearly indicated that the drainage until obstructed by the said garden must have passed to the jullas—and expressed himself in favour of the restoration of the natural drainage course. Mr. Pellew, dame Ramour has it also, objected to this proposal, because the Bally Rate-payers' Association would crow, if such a concession were made. If we have been misinformed on this point, we shall be glad to be corrected. It was at this juncture that the brilliant idea of taking the level of the water of the side drains and of the julla flashed forth upon Mr. Pellew's mind, and he asked the Secretary to the Rate-Payers' Association whether he would withdraw his objections to the present drainage outfall, if the levels shewed that the Julla water was not lower than the ditch water. Evidently not understanding the drift of Mr. Pellew's question, the Secretary agreed to his proposal. It is also said that after the levels having been taken in the way stated above Mr. Pellew wrote to the Secretary asking him to redeem his promise, as the result of the level shewed that the water in the Julla stood 8 inches higher than that in the ditches on either side of the Khamarpara Road. The Secretary we are informed refused to withdraw his objections urged in the memorial, though if he had agreed to do so, perhaps the counter-petition would have had no existence.

After disposing of the principal point at issue *viz.*, the drainage level of the town, Dr Lethbridge takes up the question of the general health of the town, and his remarks upon this point are as happy as those on the other point. He admits, "that the people have suffered from malarious fever for the last few years" but, without adducing any other cause, needs must deny the relation of the stoppage of the drainage as a cause of the insanitary condition of the town.

Dr. Lethbridge charges the memorialists "with gross mistatement in their petition regarding the flood water passing up to the town through Gopi Saheb's Culvert. Before the date of this petition a self-acting sluice was put in to prevent the water from finding its way in—and I saw that it effected its purpose well." Now this was what the memorialists had said regarding this matter. "Your memorialists would also beg to submit that the channel through which it is now designed to drain the whole town remains quite inoperative during the flood tide, that is for 7 to 8 hours in every 24, when instead of serving as a channel of drainage, it on the con-

trary, brings more water into the town than it can convey out of it in the course of a day." Dr. Lethbridge does not deny that the flood water did enter the town through Gopi Saheb's Culvert; he says only that this flooding had been put a stop to before the date of the petition, which fact it was not at all unlikely the memorialists were not cognizant of, specially when the sluice was put in almost immediately before the date of the petition. How under the circumstances could they be charged with making a gross mis-statement? But the evil which they complained of has been only partially removed by the introduction of a self-acting sluice. Is not the present channel of drainage rendered completely inoperative during the flood tides that is for 7 to 8 hours in every 24, and is not this the necessary and inevitable consequence of the present outfall of the drainage being in close proximity to the town, which there are no means of avoiding? Now, this single fact alone is sufficient to show how materially the drainage of the town must have been interfered with by its being diverted from its natural channel—the Jullas—notwithstanding the strong testimoney borne by Dr. Lethbridge to the contrary. Further, Dr. Lethbridge says that "as regards the Culvert in the Chogholpur road the size (4 feet by 3 feet) can be proved mathematically to be sufficient to drain a much larger area than that of Bally." Really we could not believe that a scientific man could make such dogmatic assertions. The jesting Pilate would not wait for an answer to his quesiton—what is truth?—but the Sanitary Commissioner has far greater gumption. Does he really believe that a culvert of such small size is quite sufficient to drain a town covering an area of a square mile and a half, the rainfall being not unfrequently some 3 inches in five or eight hours? If the level be what it is alleged to be sloping towards the town from the julla it must have existed before 1872, and there were culverts under the Railway, but no water ever came from the julla to inundate the town. We wonder if the three feet of water above the town level will in course of next month rush towards the town. Should it follow the law of gravitation it should, and neither the Railway culverts nor the new roads and gardens can prevent it. But the man who would expect it would be somewhat more sadly disappointed than he who expects the moon to fall into his mouth in the form of a lump of green cheese.

Further on Dr. Lethbridge denies that the fever, as alleged by the memorialists, first broke out in 1873. He says "as a fact it was very severe in 1872." If that was the case, how was it that Dr. Elliot, who reported on the outbreak of fever in 1872 did not include Bally in his report. He names these places, Shibpore, Shanuapara, Moolapara, Boura, Echapore, Baithore, and other villages, but he forgot to mention the important town of Bally.

The leading object of Dr. Lethbridge's second report is to prove that his or the Committee's enquiry was not partial and imperfect, but he is contradicted by himself. Both during the Committee's enquiry at Sibpore and Bally Dr. Lethbridge repeatedly said that his instructions were to confine his enquiry only to those points or cases of obstruction as were mentioned in Raja Degumber Mitter's memorandum, and persistently refused to examine any other cases of obstruction, which the people present at the enquiry wanted to show. Dr. Ramchunder Mitter, a medical man in the service of Government, whom Dr. Lethbridge styles as Raja Degumber Mitter's Agent, was deputed by him to Bally about six months ago to enquire into and report to him if there had been any obstructions offered to the natural drainage of the town. After enquiry he gave a memo. setting forth certain instances of obstruction, which though in the main correct did not as it afterwards appeared exhaust the list, and this was the blessed memo., which Raja Degamber Mitter handed over to Sir Richard Temple. Dr. Lethbridge, who perhaps considered it his mission to pick in holes in Raja Degumber Mitter's memo, rather than calmly and judicially enquire as to whether obstruction to drainage however occasioned as maintained by the Raja was really the cause of the miasm which generated the fever, flatly declined to enquire into and examine any other cases of obstruction not included in the memo. Such being the spirit and temper in which the enquiries were conducted, was it a matter of wonderment that it produced dissatisfaction? As for the counter-petition we were prepared for it from the rumour previously circulated that the people of Bally would be saddled with a heavy drainage tax, and therefore the less said of it the better.

HIGH EDUCATION IN NORTHERN INDIA.

More Colleges are to be abolished in Northern India. The *Times of India* has heard a rumour to the effect that the Delhi College is not the only one, upon which the sentence of abolition has been pronounced—a still greater reduction in the number of the collegiate establishments of the North-Western Provinces is contemplated by Sir George Couper. There are four colleges in the North-Western Provinces, supported mainly or wholly by Government, namely, Allahabad, Agra, Bareilly and Benares. Besides these Arts Colleges there is the Agra Medical College and the Roorkee Civil Engineering College. It is rumoured that Sir George Couper advocates a great reduction of the Arts Colleges, and, according to some accounts, he has proposed a single college for the two provinces under his charge.

The plea for this raid against high education is as a matter of course financial necessity. Now, it is very strange that whenever the cry of economy is raised, the English schools and colleges are the first to go. As the *Times of India* remarks, "the plea of economy is of course a valid one, but there are many departments of Government, which offer a much more favourable field for retrenchment than the educational, which is generally most economically managed." "It appears to be the rule in Indian administrative economy," our contemporary continues, "that the poorest and least protected departments furnish the first victims to the reformer's knife. Office peons and other menial subordinates are almost invariably selected as proper subjects for reduction, when pluralists and sinecurists are allowed to escape scot-free." This is an unrighteous policy, Is it meet that the Government should starve high education, the only means by which the people can be made to rise to the high platform of modern civilization, and realize the blessings of British rule? Could anything be more unwise and short-sighted than this attempt to repress the intellectual aspirations of the people?"

The policy seems to be both in the Punjab and in the North-Western Provinces to have one central college in each province. But is one State-College, maintained on however grand a scale, sufficient to meet the demand for high education in those provinces? For a satisfactory reply to this question we appeal to the experience of Europe, particularly to that of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. In the United Kingdom there are no less than nine Universities with a large number of colleges affiliated thereto; the Cambridge University alone has fifteen Colleges; and Oxford twenty-six Colleges and Halls. In Ireland, for a population of scarce six millions, there are two Universities and three State Colleges, besides a number of Roman Catholic institutions for collegiate instruction. In Scotland for a population of barely three millions there are four Universities and several colleges, the cost to the State for which amounts to £20,000. Now, in the Punjab for a population of 17 millions there were until lately only 2 colleges, in the North-Western Provinces for a population of 30 millions there are four colleges, and in Oudh for a population of 11 millions there is only one college, and yet even these are considered too many. The State grant to the colleges in the United Kingdom shows that the assistance rendered by the Government to the colleges in India is by no means proportionate to the legitimate wants and aspirations of the people.

It is argued that in limiting high education the Government considers that its obligations to the mass of the people are greater than to those classes who come to the Colleges. Now the best interests of the people require the diffusion of liberal education. "The Colleges together with the great central schools which," said Mr. Atkinson, the late Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, "under the advice and guidance of some of the most eminent Statesmen that India has ever produced, have long been distributed through the districts of Bengal, constitute the framework and main stay of our entire system." "The benefits these institutions have conferred and are still conferring upon the country," he continued, "in the improvement of every branch of the Public Service and in the advancement of general civilization and enlightenment, are striking and overwhelming." But the abolitionists argue that the number of people who benefit by the colleges and the cost of their instruction are disproportionate. They, however, forget that nowhere is collegiate education self-supporting. Every-where it is the few, who avail themselves of high education, and although their individual contributions are not at all proportionate to the expenses of the institutions, still the outlay upon those institutions is regarded as a most profitable investment for the advancement of national welfare, particularly remembering that it is the few in all countries, who are the intellectual leaders of the many. The State, in our humble opinion discharges its obligation to the people, when it places within the reach of all who may desire to avail themselves of the advantages of high education, means for such education, and if a few only among them come forward to participate in its benefits, that circumstance ought not to lead to the closing of colleges in a country where collegiate education has but just commenced, but to the adoption of measures to render them more easily accessible.

The oscillations in the policy of the Government are most unfortunate and embarrassing. In 1864 the senior classes were added to the Delhi College, and now they are abolished. About five years ago the Allahabad College was established, and now either it or a sister college must go. Then what one hand planted another hand is plucking out. This is much to be regretted. We cannot lay too much stress upon the importance of certainty and definiteness in the policy of the Government in matters of administration. In this country, where the personnel of Government changes every five years, there is naturally but too great temptation for the chief executive to signalize their administration by some conspicuous measures, and to distance, if possible, their predecessors; but this innovating tendency, unless tempered by discretion and controlled by the Supreme Government, is apt to give a rude shock to the cherished ideas and traditions of the people, to create alarm, distrust and unrest among them, and to disturb harmony in the different springs of action. It is not given to an Indian administrator to reap what he sows within the usual span of his official life. If, therefore, one rejects the tree planted by another and introduces a new variety after his own fancy, there can be no healthy growth, no sound development, no legitimate fruition. We do hope that Lord Lytton will stay the ruthless hand of the Destroyer in Northern India.

TELEGRAMS.

The Famine.

3rd September 1877.

Gazette of India extraordinary published in Madras today gives result of recent conferences between the Viceroy and the Duke of Buckingham in form of letter from Duke submiting new plan of famine relief. Viceroy's reply cordially assenting; minute by Viceroy on general lines of action and other correspondence perfect accord between the two Governments. The Viceroy puts famine management under Dukes personal control withdrawing all detailed or needless control on part of Government of India. System of gratuitous relief having grown into excessive proportions increasing daily to be entirely changed All famine relief to be placed under general control of Public Works Department as in Bombay and series of well devised relief works to be at once started throughout the presidency. All famine relief camps and other measures to be subsi-

diary to this general system. Gratuitous village relief will of course be continued to sick infirm and incapable of labour according to general line sketched in the Viceroys minute which have been cordially agreed upon. Bombay Government have given up services of Major General Kennedy whom the Viceroy has appointed Personal Assistant to the Duke and all famine correspondences will be conducted through this officer instead of through Board of Revenue as heretofore.

His Excellency the Viceroy places at the disposal of Madras Government sixty Engineer officers and hundred young active officers of staff corps. Police and other departments, this step is necesary for better supervision and control. Viceroy will arrive at Bangalore morning of sixth and leave evening of eleventh, will probably visit Mysore but this will be settled after reaching Bangalore. Slight rain is falling at Madras, and there seems improvements of prospects but famine is very heavy. A Levee took place on Saturday evening at half past nine in banqueting hall and was well attended. The Viceroy and suite attended divine service in Cathedral Sunday evening Viceroy and Governor of Madras, fully agreed on subject of non-interferance with course of private trade by any Government purchases; advances of money will be made to ryots in rare cases of need to purchase seed grains from private traders. Letters to the Madras Government and to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal expressing Viceroys views on question of raising public subscriptions for famine relief are also published in to-days Gazette extraordinary. It is shown that the Viceroy encourages rather than checks flow of private benevolence but before the Government takes part in evoking subscriptions it is desirable that objects of private relief expenditure should be continued, and organisation for directing outlay be clearly defined outside the scope of Government operations and apart from Government organisation otherwise risk of public subscriptions becoming merged in ocean of Government expenditure to the disappointment of public both here and at home and this is what actually happened in Bengal famine, moreover, the Viceroy is unwilling officially to press Indian public to subscribe, because heavy famine taxation in India is inevitable and it appears unadvisable to urge taxpaying classes to subscribe unless they voluntarily come forward. This last difficulty does not apply to English public. Therefore when lines of private relief expenditure and organisation are clear then the Viceroy will gladly co-operate in appealing to private charity at home and among wealthier section of benevolent Indian public.

4th September.

Secretary of State has agreed to the Viceroys proposition of the completion of Dhond and Mamar railway length of line 140 miles. If completed as hoped by January it will be a work unequalled for rapidity of completion this line will save about 40 Engines and much expensive working as grain can travel from Jubbalpore to Deccan and Madras without as now passing down Western Ghat to Bombay and up Chore Ghat to Poona.

Conference of Railway officers with General Kennedy and Mr. Molesworth, regarding further means of increasing carrying power of South Indian railways, much is being done in this respect daily Viceroy for E. I. Railway fifty new engines ordered, for Madras railway twenty besides four building in own workshops, for G. I. P. forty besides this number the Government of India have ordered eighty additional engines of States Railway type to form reserve if required these latter will always come in useful hereafter for new State Railways under construction on broad guage, thus before end of the the year there will be immense augmentation of engine power which will be of untold value in event of failure of October rains and anyhow most useful to future railway operations the Viceroys endeavours also direced to large increase of waggon power besides large number waggons is under construction thirty-seven engines and five hundaed wagons have been borrowed by Government from Northern for Southern Railways which will give advantage of large and immediate increase of working power to Southern Railway.

5th September.

His Excelleency the Viceroy will leave Bangalore on evening of tenth to inspect famine relief works at Coimbatore on eleventh thence to Coonoor and Utakamind thence to Mysore City to visit Maharajah.

6th September.

Viceroy left Madras ten last night for Bangalore remain there till evening of ninth thence to Coimbatore arriving on tenth to inspect Famine relief works thence to Coonoor and Ootacamund reaching Ootacamund evening of twelvth leave morning of Seventeenth for Mysore, City on visit to Maharaja Drive from Mysore, to Bangalore on Nineteenth leave Bangalore probably same evening reach Poona Twenty Fourth Simla Twenty Sixth.

7th September.

Viceroy arrived at Bangalore at eight A.M, Thursday morning all well although much fatigued after hard work at Madras; conference was held on Thursday with the Chief Commissioner. The Commissioner of the Division and Officers of Public Works Department to settle measures to be adopted in Mysore. Levee was to take place Friday at five and reception in the evening will leave Bangalore as arranged on the night of nioth Mr. Wingate of Bombay has been appointed third Famine Commissioner in Mysore.

Two important decisions of the Viceroy regarding Bellary and Hoobli Railway have just been announced first regarding it as relief work, the earthwork on that portion of the line which passes through Madras Presidency a length of about fifty miles has already been completed with the approval of Government of India as a relief work on that portion of line which passes through Bombay Districts and Nizam's deminions. Nothing has been done beyond Survey operation and preparing the line, because there has been no need of large relief works in that part of Bombay Presidency, now in the Madras Presidency there is great difficulty in providing remunerative relief works on any large scale for its population the Viceroy therefore before leaving Poonah arranged with the Bombay Government for the employment of some of the distressed population of Madras on Railway work in the Bombay Presidency should the necessity arise His Grace the Governor of Madras has gladly availed himself of this opening for the employment of his famine stricken population living in the districts adjoining Bombay Presidency. No time will be lost in drafting labourers to that work twenty miles being ready for a commencement In Bombay arrangements had. also been pereviously made with Nizams Government and about ninety miles. Are ready for commencement of work in these dominions. Officers have been sent to make all necessary arrangements for handing over the land to Major Jepp, the officer in charge of the Survey-Second important decision regards this Railway as future carrier of grain. it was under consideration of Government whether transport of grain might not be facilitated by at once laying down rails along that portion of the line lying in Madras Presidency where the earthevork has been completed but it has been found that the large number of water-ways crossed by Railway would involve very large expenditure in temporary bridges or diversion. Also the carriage of these permanent way materials would interfere somewhat with the present transport of grain. Moreover no serious difficulty has as yet been experienced in the removal of grain as delivered at Bellary and lastly employment of gangs of men for removal of this grain is in itself a relief work profitably employing large numbers of distressed population Viceroy therefore decides not to interfere with the existing arrangements unless greater difficulties in transport should occur hereafter.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

5th September.

Reports upto third for Madras slight rain in North, Arcot Bellary, Madras, for Bombay heavy and continuous rain throughout Gujarat, Konkan, Tanna, Colaba Ratnajiri, Sholapur, and parts of Wadnagur, Poona Satara Kaladgi Belgaum and Dharwar, light in other parts of same districts and showers in Nasik Khandeish, for North West good rain in Kumaun Jhansi light partial in Agra none elsewhere from Central Provinces rain general prospects very favorable except upper Godaveri, for Mysore good rain on second weather showery, for Rajputna heavy rain Atri and South West good showers Bhurtpore and South West prospects greatly improved but more rain wanted especially in Alwar and Marwar. For Central India slight rain prospects emproving Whether cloudy for Punjab very slight rain in Delhi, Rawalpindee. Jhelum Gujrat fair rain in Jullunder none elsewhere unirrigated crops lost in Amritsar Lahore Rawalpindee Jhelum, Gujrat Shapur and in Peshawur Dera Ismail Khan Rohat Umballa. Kharif probably one fourth in Ludhiana one half in Multan Muzuffurgurh one third in Jhang Montgomery considerable stocks in most districts export subsiding in some districts recomencing in others; prices of wheat from sixteen to twenty-five seers gram sixteen to twenty four.

6th September.

Reports for first and second for Madras rain in Kistna, Gadavari, Madura, Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, North Arcot and Trichinopoly for Bombay heavy rain had fallen in Bombay Colaba Tanna, Kaira, Sholapore, generally throughout Ahmadnagur good rain Ahmedabad Poona parts of Satra showers in Panch Mahals, Khondesh, Dharwar, Brooch Surat elsewhere. For North West good rain throughout Allahabad district thirty first also three inches at Jhansi first and believed to be general brjra being sown general slight rain Agra rain in Kumaon Lucknow, Fyzabad Benaras none in Meerut Bareilly, Sitapour. For Central Provinces general monsoon weather proopects fovorablemore rain wanted Damah Upper Godavari. For Mysore no rain high winds. For Central India rain general Too late in Gwalior for Kharif but will produce grass anxiety in Neemuch greatly relieved, for Rajputana good rain in Julpur Ajmeer Mewar and Eastern States great hope of escaping from dearth if rain continues. For Hyderabad good showers still raining.

Weather reports upto fourth show rain almost general throughout Punjab, Bombay, and Madras, showers even in Sind where more is expected; report for Punjab, third says prospects immensely improved today rain at Loodiana Fourteen inches in two days, continuous rain at Jallunder, Lahore, Amritsar This rain is believed to secure the rabi sowings in the important grain producing districts. For North West general rain in Jhansi where bajra and tili sowings and ploughing for; rabi are progressing good rain in parts of Meerat, and Agra none elsewhere moderate rain also reported from Mysore, and Hyderabad, and Abu in Rajputana more still much needed in other parts of Rajputana, for Central Provinces prospects generally very favorable but more rain needed in Saugor and Damh and crops in Upper Godaveri drying no rain.

8th September.

To-days *Gazette* general remarks weather crops week ending sixth. For Madras no district without rain good falls in Vizagapatam Malabar Chingleput Kurnool Godavery Kistna Bellary. General prospects improved throughout prices still rising. For Mysore good rain, many parts heavy fall in Coorg. For Bombay abundant most beneficial rain in Gujarat Kathiawa-Baroda Kokan Kandesh Nasik and Deccan districts fall somewhat insufficient in South Mahratta country. Rain in Sind but river still low rain has generally revived Bombay crops and prospects much improved. For Central Provinces general good rain except insufficient in Upper Godavery elsewhere prospects favorable, for Berar rain and prospects good. For Central India good rain throughout Malwa but deficient in Gwalior and Neemuch where there is still distress. For Rajputana prospects slightly improved good rain Abu Maiwar Haranti showers Jaipur Ajmir Jhallawar parts of Bikanir Alwar Marwar Sirohi. For Bengal prospects generally very good moderate rain but more wanted in Kush Bihar Champaran Patna Shahabad Puri. For Assam, light fall prospects favorable For Burma monsoon continues, for North West and Oudh good rain in Benares Allahabad Jhansi and at Agra insufficient in Western district and Oudh. For Punjab prospects greatly improved heavy rain in some districts good fall in others.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE HEAR that Mr. R. B. Chapman, Financial Secretary, has been nominated Member of the Governor-General's Council in succession to Sir Edward Bayley.

WE ARE glad to see it stated that Colonel Burne's term of office in India will be extended. Half the success of the Indian Viceroy depends upon his Private Secretary, and we do not exaggerate when we say that Lord Lytton could not have found a more competent and genial officer for this post of trust, responsibility, and delicate work than Colonel Burne. Good-natured, frank, generous, and amiable he is just the man to be the confidential adviser of the Ruler of India. His continuance in office is a matter of public congratulation.

GREAT DIFFICULTY, we hear, is experienced in Madras in consequence of the want of a sufficient number of boats for the unloading of rice vessels. The demand upon local boat traffic is so grea. that the present supply of boats cannot meet itt It is proposed to send boats from Bengal.

WE HEAR that a party of Zakka Khels are reported to have made a raid on Mutimni in lower Mohmund country whence they carried off some cattle on the 31st ultimo. It is, however, not considered an affair of an y importance.

WE UNDERSTAND that intelligence has beed received from the Political Resident at Bagdan by telegram of a Mutiny of Turkish Reserve troops at Kerbela. The Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Bagdad have gone there A number of people are said to have been killed.

SIR WILLIAM Herschell leaves for England this evening. The *elite* of Hooghly gave him a farewell entertainment on last Thursday evening, at which Sir. William took leave of them in a feeling speech. The leading men of the district also presented him a valedictory address on Saturday last, but he declined to accept it owing to the prohibitory orders of Government on the subject. Sir William Herschell has no intention to return to India. In him the Government loses an able, conscientious and zealous officer, and the people a sympathizing and sincere friend.

WE ARE glad to learn that Babu Shumbhuchunder Mookerjee, editor of *Mookerjea's Magazine*, has been appointed Dewan or Minister of the Maharaja of Independent Tipperah. Babu Shumbhuchunder is a man of great abilities and varied experience. He was Assistant Secretary to the Talukdars' Association of Oudh, Private Secretary to His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad, and confidential adviser of the Raja of Kashipoor. We wish him every success in his new career.

IN JUSTICE to the *Englishman* we desire to state that having referred to the article of the *Bharut Mihir*, to which our contemporary drew attention the other day, we find that it is bad—positively bad, and that it admits of no palliation. We record this with great sorrow, for the paper if we are informed aright, is conducted by some graduates of the University. If well-educated men produce such stuff, what can we expect from half-educated scribblers, who disfigure the columns of the vernacular press? We cannot conceive what object can this class of writers have in crying down British rule. Surely they cannot in the heart of their hearts believe that the country would gain, if the English were to leave it to-morrow? Chaos and confusion would come again, and the Bengalis would be the first to suffer. Where would then be their freedom of speech? We have certainly our grievances, and what people under any Government have not their grievances, but the best way to obtain redress is to represent them in a temperate, fair and respectful language, and not to threaten overt acts of violence. Loyalty to the Crown and Justice for the People ought to be the motto of every native paper.

WE HAVE received from our informant the following report of the rice market of Calcutta corrected up to last evening:

	Maunds
Baliaghata	400,000
Tollygunge, Chetla, and Watgunge	250,000
Calcutta	500,000
Ooltadingi	50,000
In Boats afloat	200,000
Total ...	14,00,000

Quotations of Price.

	Rs. Ans.	Rs. Ans.
Kazla ...	from 3-4 to	3-7
Kheari ...	„ 3-6 „	3-9
Roymoonghy ...	„ 3-9 „	3-10
Rarree ...	„ 3-10 „	4-1
Ballam ...	„ 4-2 „	4-6
Soloi ...	„ 3-13 „	3-15
Moonghy ...	„ 3-12 „	4-4

Arrival ...	60,000	maunds
Deliveries ...	„ 60,000 „	80,000 „

MR. SHARP of the Bengal Civil Service, doing duty at Madras, has been evidently very sharp and severe in the dispensation of justice to the unfortunate wretches, who, stung by hunger, have been guilty of small pilferings of rice. A correspondent of the *Times of India* writes:

Mr. Sharp has been in the habit of sentencing poor devils who could not be regarded as morally verywicked in snatching a handful of rice to satisfy their hunger to the severest floggings with the cat-o'onine tails. A hundred and twenty lashes, a hundred and fifty lashes have been freely given by his orders at the triangle behind the Bellary cutcherry. Sixty persons have been flogged. On Sunday week 12 culprits, men and boys, were tried by him and sentenced, and in the evening after six o'clock he superintended the carrying out of the sentences, sitting on horseback the while. The cries of these poor wretches must have made a discordant vesper as they ascended to Heaven that Sabbath evening.

Here is a list of sentences given on that Sunday, the 19th August, and faithfully carried out the same evening:—

	Age.	
Mala Lutchmah	14 years	20 stripes with cane.
Badar Hunnoomah	15 years	20 stripes with cane.
Hoosain Saib	13 years	18 stripes with cane.
Begee Hunoomah	14 years	18 stripes with cane.
Madega Lutchma	Adult	110 lashes with cat-o'. nine tails.
Booden Saib	Do.	115 do. do.
Madegah Ramdoo	13 years,	18 stripes with cane.
Sindu Linga	Adult	120 lashes.
Madega Mauree	15 years	20 stripes with cane.
Kaduregah	15 years	20 stripes with cane.
Madega Hanoomadoo	Adult	120 lashes with cat-o'. nine tails-
Madega Bheemadoo	Do.	110 do. do

The stolen grain for the theft of which these people were flogged were not above two annas in any case.

And the Native Press is disloyal, when it calls attention to such barbarities.

THE POONA SURVAJANIK SABHA, which has worked most energetically in the present crisis at Bombay, has issued an appeal on behalf of the sufferers from the Famine in the Western Presidency. Local charity has been most active in the Daccan. The Sabha says:

During the last year, about 15 lacs of Rupees were raised within the limits of the Presidency for charitable relief, and little or no assistance was obtained from the other Presidencies. In 1874, when Bengal was afflicted with a similar calamity, every Taluka and Zilla town subscribed freely for the relief of their fellow countrymen in the afflicted Presidency. Poona alone subscribed nearly 8000 Rs. Now that the resources of local charity have been exhausted, it has become more than ever necessary to appeal to the sympathy and fellow-feeling of the charitably disposed public in the other Presidencies.

Yes, a generous response ought to be given to the appeal not only for Bombay but also for Madras and Mysore. If the late movement of the British Indian Association had not been nipped in the bud by the cold blast from Government, the capital of India would not have merited the reproach, which is justly cast upon it. The announcement now made by Government that there will be heavy famine taxation, we are sorry to own, has had a most discouraging effect upon the well-to-do and wealthy, as it is they who are called upon to subscribe and who will have to bear the burden of taxation. The Association has again moved in this matter, and addressed representatives of all classes of the community with a view to an organised and united movement on the subject. It will take necessary steps in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the gentlemen, whom they have addressed.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Director of Public Instruction has recommended the following scale of salaries for native teachers in Government schools and colleges:

1st Grade from Rs.	...	400 to	Rs,	...	500,
2nd ditto ditto ,,	...	300 to	,,	...	400,
3rd ditto ditto ,,	..	200 to	,,	...	300,
4th ditto ditto ,,	...	150 to	,,	...	200,
5th ditto ditto ,,	...	100 to	,,	...	150,
6th ditto ditto ,,	...	75 to	,,	...	100,
7th ditto ditto ,,	...	50 to	,,	..	75,
8th ditto ditto ,,	...	30 to	,,	...	50,

The salaries of the Head-Masters of the Hindu and Hare Schools will be raised from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400. The rise from the minimum to the maximum of each grade will be completed in five years.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
Deputy Commissioner, Cooch Behar	7	8	0
Chairman of the District Road Cess Committee Pubna	13	0	0
Moulvi Dadar Buksh, Cuttack	6	10	0
Ram Chundra A Udas Esq., Indore	13	4	0
Baboo Jogendra Nath Chatterjee, Umballa	6	10	0
,, Bishnu Chunder Dutt, Maldah	13	4	0
,, Rashbehary Bose, Ranchi	13	0	0
,, Chunder Sekhur Mookerjee, Sooltangacha	13	4	0
,, Gurudas Banerjee, Narcaldanga	13	4	0
,, Teschunder Mookerjee, Mirzapore	2	0	0
,, Pranchunder Pakrasy, Sthat	15	0	0
,, Ramgotee Mookerjee, Cutwa	10	0	0
,, Doorgadas Das, Dhubree	13	0	0
,, Behary Lal Gangooly, Julpigori	8	4	0
,, Gopeechurn Dutt, Karimgunge	5	0	0
,, Ramrup Ghose, Cawnpore	13	4	0
,, Dwarkanath Mookerjee, Ghatal	8	10	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*September* 5, 1877.

GENERAL.—Sir W. J. Herschel, Bart, Magistrate and Collector Hooghly obtained subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Baboo Rai Churn Ghose Fourth Special Commissioner under the Chota Nagpore Tenure's act, having resumed, his duties the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

Baboo Rutton Lal Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector is posted to the Sudder Station of Moorsheedabad.

Baboo Sosi Sekhor Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Furreedpore, obtained leave for one month.

Mr. R. Cornish Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Buxar division, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act VII (B.C.) of 1868.

The orders transferring Mr. G. C. M. Smith Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, P.W.D. Irrigation Branch of this Government is cancelled.

Baboo Rughoonundon Sahoy Special Sub-Registrar Patna, obtained leave of absence

JUDICIAL.—Baboo Upendra Chander Ghose, Extra Moonsif of Barripore, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to the Sudder Station for employment at Sealdah and Alipore.

The name of Baboo Hurry Mohun Sen Honorary Magistrate for the Naraingunge Bench, is removed from the list of Honorary Magistrates for the Bench.

Mr. J. C. Lloyd, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector of Khoolnah, Jessore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Baboo Rampersad, Second Subordinate Judge of Patna obtained leave for one month and eighteen days.

The Moonsif of Kudwah in Purneah is also appointed to be Additional Moonsif of Arrareah in that district.

Baboo Srigopal Chatterjee M.A. B.L., to officiate as Second Moonsif of Nassirnuggur in Tipperah from the reopening of the Civil Courts.

Baboo Joygopal Singha, Second Moonsif of Nassirnuggur in Tipperah, obtained leave of absence for two months and 15 days.

P.W.D.—The following order by the Government of India P.W.D is republished for information.

Mr. A. Wilson, Assistant Engineer First Grade, (temporary rank) Bengal is transferred to Madras famine relief work's account.

Baboo Deno Nath Sen, Executive Engineer (temporary rank) Fourth Grade, joined the Dinagepore Division on the 23rd July 1877.

Mr. W. McCallum, Sub-Engineer First Grade, joined the Bhugulpore Division on the 8th August 1877.

Mr. P. J. Newvil, Executive Engineer (temporary rank) Second Grade, to officiate as Executive Engineer Ganges and Darjeeling Road Division.

Baboo W. Venecatareddy Naidoo Supervisor Second Grade, Eastern Sone Division obtained privilege leave for one month and ten days.

Mr. C. E. Livesay, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Arrah Division returned to duty on the 19th August 1877 from the privilege leave granted to him.

Mr. J. W. Kehoe, Supervisor Second Grade is transferred from the Brahminee to the Bysurnee Division.

Advertisements.

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

In Bengali. By Gungapersad Mookerjee, B-A., M.B. Third Edition. Complete in vol. Greatly enlarged, revised, and some portions re-written With 55 Engravings. Super Royal. 8vo. pp. 1120. Price Rs, 12-12, Postage, Ans. 10.

To be had of Baboo Gooroodas Chatterjee, Hindoo Hostel, Lall Bazar, Calcutta, and of Baboo Ganga Persad Mookerjee, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

Act X, Limitation Act XV Registration Act III with Copious Notes on each Book with Rulings of the High Court of different Presidencies, and Index, the Specific Relief Act I of 1877, Mofussil Small Cause Court Act XI of 1865, Indian Majority Act IX of 1875, in one vol by Asutosh Biswas, M.A.B.L. Rs 4-8 Weekly Reporter vols 1 to 24 with gap (except 6, and 9 to 12) 20 vol.—300—,

SREENATH BANERJEE AND BROTHERS,
Boloram Bose's Lane, *Bhowanipore*,

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 13th September 1877, *at 3 p. m.*

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. The Chairman to submit for confirmation Resolution by Lighting Committee respecting the terms for entering into a new contract with the Oriental Gas Company.

2. The Chairman to submit for confirmation Resolution by Lighting Committee on a suggestion for putting out the gas lamps during the rainy season at 4-30 A. M. instead of 3-35 A. M.

3. The Chairman to submit for confirmation Resolution by Lighting Committee recommending that one gas lamp be fixed in Jalleatollah Street.

4. The Chairman to submit for confirmation proceedings of the Committee for Finance at Meetings, held on the 4th, 6th, 9th and 25th August.

5. The Chairman to submit for confirmation proceedings of the Committee for Water Supply at a Meeting, held on the 4th August 1877.

6. The Chairman to lay on the table Memo. by Health-Officer, submitting vital statistics for the month of July 1877.

7. The Chairman to submit for consideration letter from Mr. Holton, late Overseer, praying for a gratuity, his services having been dispensed with owing to physical infirmity.

8. The Chairman to submit for consideration application from the inhabitants for altering the name of Sooryparah Lane, and to move that the Lane be named "Grish Chunder Ghose's lane."

9. The Chairman to submit replies from the residents objecting to the request made by Baboo Ramnarain Daw for naming the Bye-lane of Bulloram Day's Street "Ramnarain Daw's Lane."

10. The Chairman to submit for consideration Engineer's proposals—

(*a*) For acquiring two strips of land for improving Kopalitollah Lane.

(*b*) For acquiring strip of land so as to give the lane running from the apex of Bulloram Day's Street to Circular Road a width of 11 feet.

(*c*) For acquiring two strips of land for improvement between Kenderdine's Lane and Shibtollah Lane.

At the close of the Special General Meeting, a Special Meeting will be held under Acts II. of 1872 and 1875, to confirm Resolutions passed by the Committee at an inspection, held on 23rd July, with reference to applications in connection with certain jute ware-houses in Calcutta.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

NOTICE UNDER SECTIONS 112, 114, 115 AND 116 OF ACT IV (B. C) OF 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given that the measurements and valuations or assessments of the portions of the Town, noted in the margin, have been completed, and that the book containing the said measurements and valuations or assessments can be inspected on any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 4, Jaun Bazar Street, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

North by Grey Street and the Mahratta ditch.
South by Readon Street and Hulshi Bagan Road.
East by Mahratta ditch.
West by Upper Chitpore Road.
North by Readon Street.
South by Machooa Bazar Road.
East by Upper Circular Road and the Mahratta ditch.
West by Cornwallis Street.

Any person, desiring to appeal against the said measurements and valuations or assessments, must, within fifteen days from this date, deliver at the Office of the Commissioners a notice in writing, stating the grounds of appeal, and also informing the Commissioners whether he intends to appeal under Clause *a* or *b* of Section 114 of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876.

The Commissioners will proceed to hear the appeals under Clause *a* of Section 114 on Thursday, the 27th day of September 1877.

But no such appeal will be heard by the Commissioners unless the provisions of Section 115 of the said Act have previously been complied with, and unless the appeal is preferred by the person who, at the time the appeal is made, shall be recorded in the Assessment Book, as the owner of the house or land to which the appeal refers or by the occupier thereof, or by the agent of either of them.

R. TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta.

VALUABLE JEWELLERY FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the 1st Subordinate Judge's Court of 24-Pergunnahs bearing date the 11th August 1877 in which Hakim Mohamed Masi is the decreeholder Lala Chatu Mull is the debtor, the jewellery which had been pledged to the decreeholder will be peremptorily put up to sale at the Alipur Civil Court on the 1st of October 1877, for the realization of the decretal amount (Rs. 32,522-11-10.)

Intending purchasers may inspect the articles at the office of the 1st Subordinate Judge on any day after the 24th instant.

BRAJENDRA CUMAR SEAL,
Sub-Judge, 24-Pergunnahs.

ALIPORE,
The 8th September 1877.

NOTICE.

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort-William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in suit No. 357 of 1876 [wherein Gyapersaud Mullick was plaintiff and Sreemutty Tareenee Dabee and another are defendants] dated the 17th day of July 1876 by the Registrar of the said Court in his sale-room at the Court house on Saturday the 22nd day of September next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon the following properties namely.—

Lot No. 1.—All and Singular all that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by estimation one biggah nine cottahs and twelve chittacks more or less situate lying and being at and formerly numbered 197-12 Chitpore Road lately No. 15 Kassy Mitters Ghaut's Lane now 15 Kassy Mitters Ghaut's Lane Coomartooly in the Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded on the North by the purchased land of and lately belonging to Russick Lall Neoghy and Sreemutty Bhuggobutty Dassee but in the occupation of Messrs. Findlay Muir and Company on the east by the family dwelling house of Shib Chunder Mudduck on the South partly by the family dwelling house of Kadernath Mookerjee partly by the family dwelling house of Shyama Boiraggee partly by the family dwelling house of Ramjeeoun Sircar partly by the family dwelling house of Tarramoney Bewah partly by the family dwelling house of Anundonarain Ghose partly by the family dwelling house of Roghoomooney Dutt partly by the dwelling house of Nobogopaul Ghose and partly by the Oil Mochine house of Sreekissen Ghose and on the West by the land belonging to Sreemutty Nemoyn oney Dassee wife of the late Promothonauth Day.

Lot No. 2.—Also all that brick built messuages or dwelling house with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation three cottahs more or less situate lying and being at and formerly No 111-4 Shambazar Street now No. 6 Shambazar Street Ram Chunder Moitry's Lane in Calcutta and bounded on the South by the house belonging to the late Ram Gopaul Dass and Petambur Dass on the East by the house of Denonauth Dass and Mathub Chunder Dass on the North by the houses of the late Thacoordas Sircar and Sreemutty Kristomutty Dabee and Sreemutty Rammoney Dabee on the East by the public Lane called Ram Chunder Moitry's Lane.

Lot No. 3.—Also all that undivided moiety or half part or share of and in all those Putnee Talooks called Dodhara and Sacknara containing 2 Mouzahs Dodhara and Sacknara in Pergunnah Soomer Sahee in the District of Hooghly in the Registration District of Hoogly and in the Registration subdistricts of Dhoneekally Thannah Dhoneekally being Lot No. 12 in Burdwan Collectory's Touzee subject to payment of annual Jummah or revenue of Rupees one thousand four hundred and sixty seven three annas and two pies to the Rajah of Burdwan.

Lot No. 4.—And also all those Putnee Talooks called Auttee Chokkara Guddhee Harat and Chop Sarah containing Mauzahs Cutta Chokkara Guddhee Harat and Chop Sarah in the Purgunnah Chowmaha in the District of Hooghly in the Registration District of Hooghly and in the Registration Subdivision of Dhoneekally Thannah Dhoneekally being Lot No. 46 in the Touzee of the Collectorate of Hooghly subject to payment of annual Jummah or revenue of Rupees Two thousand six hundred and fifty to Kallydass Bannerjee and Rajkisto Bannerjee of Taleeneeparrah.

The conditions of sale and abstract of title may be seen at the Office of the Registrar of the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction and at the Office of the Plaintiff's Attorneys Messrs. Swinhoe Law and Company on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

SWINHOE & Co.
Plaintiff's Attorneys
High Court Original side.
The 21st August 1877.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

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NOTICE.

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to a decree and order of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No. 202 of 1873, [wherein Ramdoone Khan is plaintiff and Prossano Coomar Shaw is defendant] and dated the 17th September 1873, and 21st December 1876, respectively by the Registrar of the said Court at the Court house on Saturday the 22nd day of September next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon the under-mentioned properties.

Lot No. 1.—All and singular all those brick built messuages or dwelling houses together with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging and in part whereof the same are erected and built containing by estimation 10 Cattahs more or less situate at and being No. 19, and 20 Wellesley Street in the Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded on the North by the tenanted house of Shakha Shakha wathally on the South by Karun Buxe's Lane on the East by the Wellesby Street and on the West by a tenanted house belonging to Gooroo Churn Sing which are described in the Schedule C. annexed to the return of the Commissioners of partition as Numbers, 19 and 20 Wellesley Street house.

Lot No 2.—All and singular all that brick built messuage or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation 1 Biggah and 3 Cattahs more or less situate at and being No. 86 South Cullingah Street in the Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded on the North by the tenanted land belonging to Sreenauth Tacoor on the South by South Cullingah Street on the East by a Government drain and tenanted land of Tarney Churn Bennerjee and on the West by the lane leading to the tenanted land of Sreenauth Tacoor which is described in the Schedule C. annexed to the return of the Commissioners of partition as No. 86 South Cullingah house.

Lot No. 3.—All and singular all that piece or parcel of tenanted land or ground containing by admeasurement 3 Cattahs more or less situate at and being No. 35 Free School Street in the Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded on the North by the tenanted land of Kanoye Lall Chunder on the South by Mott's Lane on the East by Free School Street and on the West by the tenanted house of Sreemuthy Mohamoya Dassee which is described in the Schedule C. annexed to the return of the Commissioners of partition as No. 35 Free School Street land.

Lot No. 4.—All and singular all that brick built messuage or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation four Cattahs more or less situate at and being No. 11 Netye Baboos Lane in the said Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded on the North by a Government drain and tiled house of Khetter Mohun Bysack on the South by the tenanted house of Brojendro Coomar Roy on the East by Netye Baboo's Lane and on the West by Government drain and dwelling house of Boicanto Nath Kapali which is described in the Schedule C. annexed to the return of the Commissioners of partition as No. 11 Netye Baboo's Lane house.

Lot No. 5.—All and singular all that brick built godown occupied by a wine shop together with the land thereunto belonging containing by estimation four Cattahs more or less situate at Burro Bazar in Burdwan in the registration district of Burdwan bounded on the North by a public road on the South by the dwelling house of Enyet Kholipa on the East by tenanted house of Enyet Kholipa on the West by the godown belonging to Gosaie Dass Kurmokur.

Lot. No 6.—All that brick built godown occupied by a Black Smith Shop together with the land thereunto belonging containing by estimaition One Cattah more or less situate in front of the property hereinbefore mentioned and described bounded on the East by the tenanted house of Omroo Khan on the West by the shop belonging to Byeantonauth Neoghy on the North by the dwelling house of Omroo Khan and on the South by the public road which are described on the Schedule C. annexed to the return of the Commissioners of partition as in Burra Bazar in Burdwan one wine shop and one Black Smith's Shop in front thereof.

Lot No. 7.—All that piece or parcel of Bermohter Paddy land or ground in Belsur sub-district and Thanna Boyria in the Zillah of Burdwan in the Registration District of Jahanabad containing by estimation ten biggahs more or less which is described in the Schedule C. annexed to the return of the Commissioners of partition as Bermohter Paddy land in Belsur.

Lot No. 8.—All that three and half annas share of the family dwelling house and land in front thereof situate at Khojonorbare in the suburbs of the city of Burdwan in zillah of Burdwan in the Registration District of Burdwan containing by estimation 10 Cattahs more or less which is distinguished and separated in a certain plan or drawing made by the Commissioners Hurry Nauth Roy and Bhoobunmohun Bannerjee annexed to and forming part of their return and which comprises the space within the boundary colored yellow and marked A.B. and C. in the said plan or drawing which is now remaining filed in the records of the High Court Original Jurisdiction in suit No. 266 of 1866 wherein Mohamaya Dossee was plaintiff and Prosono Coomar Shaw and others were defendants.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the Office of the Registrar of the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction or at the Office of Gonesh Chunder Chunder Attorney for the plaintiff at No. 5 Hastings Street on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

G. C. CHUNDER
Plantiffs Attorney.
High Court
Original Side.
The July 21st 1877.

(Sd.) R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

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